The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JUNE 13, 1907. NO. 23.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

OUR POLICY
Absolute Safety, with Satisfactory Service.

Hazardous or Speculative Business, Earnestly Discouraged.

On This Basis We Invite Business.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

WASH SUITS

There's a long stretch of Wash Suit weather ahead of us, and Mothers will be greatly interested in our New Styles.

Our Wash Suits will go to the tub as often as you desire and renew their good looks each time.

The materials are Cottons, Linens, Piques, Galatea cloth, Chambray, etc., etc. Some are handsomely trimmed. Russian, Sailor and Blouse Styles, Sailor and Eaton Collars.
All Sizes—Long price range.

50 cents up to $2.00 or $4.00.

The colors are fast in our Wash Suits, and we're so sure of it that we guarantee them.

3 FOR 1
Trading Stamps---Friday and Saturday.

BEN GIDDING
Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.
Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Mercer Elected Chairman and Resolutions Passed.

The Democratic County Committee met in the Court House last Saturday afternoon. Though not seeking the position James H. Mercer was unanimously re-elected chairman of the committee. He has filled the place a number of times, and always with general satisfaction.

The meeting was called to order by secretary J. W. Hidlay, and thirty-six committeemen responded to their names. After the election of chairman the meeting was addressed by Judge Krickbaum and Hon. W. T. Creasy.

Dr. Harter moved that the same committee on rules be continued for another year, they to report on the call of the county chairman.

The following resolution on rules was adopted.

Resolved, That for temporary purpose and until a set of rules can be regularly adopted for the guidance of the county committee, the officers shall be a president, secretary and treasurer.

The committee consisting of the committeemen elected from the various townships shall meet annually on the third Saturday of June at Bloomsburg at 2 o'clock p. m., at a place to be designated by the chairman, and at such other times at the call of the chairman or a majority of the members in writing as may become necessary or expedient.

The chairman shall hold his office until his successor shall have been chosen, also the secretary and the treasurer.

The regular term of the chairman, secretary and treasurer shall be one year from the date of their election or appointment.

CHAIRMAN'S AUTHORITY.

The following resolution gives the chairman authority to appoint his treasurer and secretary:

Resolved, that the chairman this day elected be given power and authority to choose and appoint his secretary and also a treasurer of the committee, as though elected by the committee.

MR. HARMAN ENDORSED.

The following resolution endorsing John G. Harman for State Treasurer was adopted:

WHEREAS, John G. Harman, of Bloomsburg, has served the Democratic party and the citizens of this Commonwealth with marked distinction and ability and made a record in the State Legislature which stands second to none, and whereas the Democratic party at the coming state convention will nominate a candidate for State Treasurer to succeed the peerless State Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Berry. Therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Democracy of Columbia county in committee meeting assembled that Hon. John G. Harman be nominated for State Treasurer by the next Democratic convention.

RULES RESOLUTION.

The following resolution on rules was adopted:

WHEREAS a committee has been appointed to revise the rules of the Democratic party and whereas their report is not ready to present to the standing committee this day assembled, therefore be it

Resolved, that the executive committee to be appointed by the county chairman, are hereby empowered to approve and adopt the rules to be drafted by the committee.

ENJOYED HIS VISIT.

In the June issue of St. Mark's Church Monthly, published at Adams, Mass., Rev. Dr. Zahner says:

"It was a deep joy to the rector to be present on invitation at the twenty-fifth anniversary of St. Margaret's Guild of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, Pa., of which parish he was rector for ten years lacking only a few months. He had the honor of organizing this society twenty-five years ago. It has done a most effective work in aiding in the erection of the parish building, in sustaining the various rectors in their parochial enterprises and in signalizing the completion of twenty-five years of its existence by tiling certain parts of the church and placing a brass memorial plate in the vestibule bearing the motto of the Guild: "I was glad when they said unto me; let us go into the house of the Lord." It was a great pleasure, after so many years, to meet the dear old friends, but sad, too, to see how many had passed to that "one and only mansion, the paradise of joy, where tears are ever banished and smiles have no alloy."

FLAG DAY.

June 14th will be Flag Day, which year by year is winning more of the general observance which is its due. It was on June 14th, 1777, that the continental Congress enacted, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." With the admission of new states new stripes were added until the Congress of 1818 restored the flag to its original thirteen stripes by enacting, "That the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternating red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag: and such addition to take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission." The story of the nation's growth is told by the forty-five stars which now gleam in the field of blue. Enforced patriotism is a mockery, but the proper observance of Flag Day, as urged by the American Flag Association, is an admirable one. Put out your flag.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

The newspapers seem to be making this a sort of anniversary season and for that reason and to help it along we give the following:

On the first day of June 1854, Col. John G. Freeze and Miss Margaret Walker were married in Lancaster, Penna. They are therefore in the fifty-fourth year of their wedded life.

Col. Freeze was admitted to the Bar in Bloomsburg, Pa. April 19th, 1848, and is now in the sixtieth year of his professional career.

He was born November 4th, 1825 and is now in his 82nd year, leading a pretty active life.

He is President of the Columbia County Bar Association, President of the Rosemont Cemetery Company, member of the Board of Trustees of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, vice president and member of the Bloomsburg Library Company, vestryman and senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Master, by appointment of the Court, at request of the Bar, in all applications for charter.

LATE TRAIN WILL NOT RUN.

D. L. & W. People Think it Would Not Pay.

The effort to induce the D. L. & W. railrord company to put a late train on this division to enable business men to make a trip to New York and return the same day has evidently ended in failure.

During a visit Tuesday Superintendent Rine stated that no action had as yet been taken in the matter of placing in service a late train from New York. Speaking for the railroad company he said the officials could not see how such a train could be made to pay expenses. The amount of patronage it would receive was very uncertain. He thought it exceedingly doubtful whether any action would be taken in the matter.

It will be recalled that the people along the line were very much interested in the proposition to secure the late train, while the Chamber of Commerce of Bloomsburg and the board of trade of Berwick sent in numerously signed petitions relating to the matter.

SCARCE AND HIGH.

Householders can put it down for a certainty that fruit of all kinds this year will be scarce and high. On account of the cold weather that has prevailed all over the temperate zone this spring the fruit crop will be short. Word to this effect has been received by dealers from the big houses that make a specialty of handling canned fruit and ship great quantities of it every season. Some of them fear such a scarcity that they have refused to enter into contracts for the delivery of any specified quantity of fruit. Several weeks ago it was thought that the fruit crop outlook in the surrounding country was good even with the season late. The continuance of the cold spell, however has discouraged the growers and they fear that conditions hereabouts will be no different than in other sections of the United States.

WILKES-BARRE RACES.

Race week at Wilkes-Barre is one of the big events of the year for that city, and the races which take place June 18, 19, 20, 21, draws thousands of people from all parts of the country. A large entry of the fastest horses in the Eastern and Middle States has been secured and assures fast time and close contests. The Association, which is composed of the leading business men of the city, believe in conducting a modern, up-to-date, clean entertainment, in a manner never before attempted in this country. A visit to Wilkes-Barre is always pleasant, but more so during race week when the city is at its best.

DR. GANOE ILL.

Owing to serious illness Rev. Dr. M. L. Ganoe, pastor of the M. E. Church, has been granted two months' vacation. He and Mrs. Ganoe left yesterday for their daughter's home near Clearfield, where he will spend the time seeking to restore his health. The pulpit will be supplied in the meantime.

PENSION BILL VETOED.

Governor Stuart has vetoed the pension bill. The chief reason given for his action is that the bill was illy considered, and that no provision was made for raising the nearly $6,000,000 that the bill would take out of the treasury.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Since many people are somewhat at a loss as to just how they may reach Millville, on the occasion of the 38th annual Sunday School Convention, June 27 and 28, the following information will be of interest to them. A train on the S. B. & B. leaves Berwick at 6.55 a. m. passing Shaffer's Bridge, a mile from Bloomsburg, at 7.30, and reaching Millville at 8.15. The train leaving Jamison City at 5.50 on the B. & S. makes connections with this train at Paper Mill. Another train leaves Berwick at 2.15 p. m., makes close connections with the B. & S. train which leaves Bloomsburg at 2.37, and reaches Millville at a little after 3 o'clock.

Returning, a train leaves Millville for Berwick at 11.19 and makes close connections at the Paper Mill with the B. & S. train reaching Bloomsburg at noon. Another train leaves Millville at 6.59 o'clock for Berwick. This train, the Passenger Agent has agreed to hold at Millville until 9.30 thus giving an opportunity of attending the evening sessions and still reach home that evening, to people living along the line, provided there are at least ten passengers. People wishing to take advantage of this arrangement will insure its being carried out on either day by notifying the Field Secretary so that the requisite number of passengers may be secured. By this arrangement persons wishing to spend all or a part of the day at the convention can remain for the evening session and return home the same night. Buckalew's livery has consented to run a hack to Shaffer's Bridge to meet the morning and evening train

A stage for Millville also leaves Bloomsburg at 4.20 p. m. and returning leaves Millville at 7.30 a. m.

KELLY GUILTY.

B. F. Kelly was tried on Tuesday for corrupt solicitation, and after being out sixteen hours the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court. The charge was that he had offered the auditors of Conyngham school district $35 each, if they would sign a financial statement of the district as made up by him.

The case was a hard fought one, the commonwealth being represented by District Attorney Small and Fred Ikeler, while the defendant's interests were looked after by Judge Herring and W. C. Johnston.

A motion has been made for a new trial, and Kelly is under bail.

FIREMEN AT MAHANOY.

Bloomsburg is well represented today at Mahanoy City where the big firemen's parade takes place. A special train on the Reading left this morning at 6:30, on which all the fire companies went down. The Friendships were accompanied by the Bloomsburg Band, the Rescues took the Catawissa Band, and the Libertys and Winonas the Aristes Band.

At the convention held there this week G. Ed. Lewis, the retiring president was elected delegate to the next state convention.

PROMINENT ATTORNEY DEAD.

W. Ernest Little died at his home in Tunkhannock on June 1st. He was a prominent attorney of Wyoming county. He was a son of Hon. R. R. Little, a nephew of E. H. Little and a cousin of the late Judge R. R. Little.

CHEAP BOOKS!

To close out an estate a private library is for sale. It includes

HISTORIES, THE POETS, NOVELS, BIOGRAPHIES, BOUND MAGAZINES, RELIGIOUS WORKS, and many miscellaneous books.

There are about 300 volumes, and have been divided into lots at

5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c. and $1 per book.

Set of 3 Books that Cost $3.75 now $1

Set of 5 Books that Cost $20 now $5

Very Cheap, and a Rare Chance to get

Good Books at a Nominal Price!

GEO. E. ELWELL, Agent.

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

HOLLAND'S LOAN BANKS

City Pawnshops Form Part of Dutch Everyday Life.

PLAN TO PREVENT USURY

Strong Competition. From Private Loaning Concerns as Many Prefer These — Officials and Salesmen Sworn to Keep Name of Customers Secret.

In Holland the corporations of the cities have themselves become pawnbrokers in competition with the older private concerns. In the country and in villages the want of these establishments is not felt because there the people know and help each other when in difficulties. In the large towns people very often do not know their neighbors, and it is sometimes difficult for even the most frugal to be prepared for every emergency. A workman generally obtains his maximum of wages at the age of 20 years. He usually marries young and his expenses increase with the growth of his family, while his wages remain stationary. Illness, an accident or some unforeseen event will make him exceed his income and force him to part with some object of value to meet his expenses.

To save persons of this kind from extortion the municipalities opened the so-called loan banks, in which a fixed rate of interest was charged. At first these banks were quite successful and some of them more than repaid their cost. Lately, however, there has been such a falling off in the number of customers of these institutions that at first sight it would appear to prove that the prosperity of the people had marvelously increased were it not for the ominous truth that the number of private pawnshops is also increasing. Another thing which shows that the average prosperity of the clients of these banks is on the wane is that the value of the articles pawned is becoming less from year to year. This indicates that the people are gradually disposing of their valuables—their antique silver and delftware and their family heirlooms. Almost the only objects of value that are now pawned are bicycles and sewing machines.

Yet the people seem to prefer the private pawnshops with their high rates of interest. The first reason given is the very human one that everybody likes to talk over his troubles with some one who shows a little sympathy, even if it is feigned. It appears to the client that he can work on the feelings of the shopkeeper and induce him to give more for an article than he first intended. Another reason is that the municipal loan banks are open only until 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings, and not at all on Sundays, while the private shops do business at any hour that suits the clients. The average municipal loan bank has no branch offices in the suburbs and outlying districts. Still another reason lies in the development of the credit system. Formerly the pawnshop was about the only place where one could get an advance of money on property, but now there are numerous banks of credit that make loans even where the security given is small.

It is quite evident that the municipal loan bank needs to be established on a new basis. It is proposed that the state shall acquire the municipal pawnshops, giving them an intercommunal character somewhat like that of the postal savings banks. This system would be of great advantage to customers as in the case of removals to other towns the pawn tickets would be redeemable everywhere. Another advantage would be the lowering of the rate of interest. Municipalities get money at 4 per cent., while the state can get it at 2 to 2½ per cent. On articles valued at from 1 to 10 florins (40 cents $4) the rate the borrower now has to pay is 9 per cent.; on articles worth from $4 to $35, 8 per cent. and on articles valued at more than $36, 7 per cent.

Everything placed in pawn in the municipal loan bank is insured against fire and theft. Of each 100 articles pawned ninety-seven on an average, are redeemed, while the other three are sold. Fifteen months is the maximum time for a pawn to remain in the bank. After that its sale is advertised in all the newspapers of The Hague and in one outside paper. According to law, the burgomaster of the town should take charge of the public auction in person, but, as a matter of fact, that august gentleman delegates the duty to some lesser official. If the article receives a higher price than it was pawned for the owner gets the difference, but it brings less the bank has to stand the loss.

India Rubber Trees Yield.

India rubber trees which are tapped every other day continue to yield sap for more than two years, and it is curious fact that the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

The Czar's Salary.

The Czar receives nearly a million per annum. His salary is paid in monthly instalments of eighty thousand pounds each, which are sent to him by check on the National Bank of Russia.

Jarrow Wood of Australia.

The jarrow wood, which grows in Australia, is almost the only kind known to the lumbermen which effectively resists the depredations of insects. Not an insect will touch it.

WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR

EXTRAVAGANT SUMS PAID FOR SHOES AND HOISERY.

May Be Due in Part to the Vogue of the Short Skirt but the Broad Toes Have Gone the Way of All Rational Modes.

For some years past the American woman's extravagance in the matter of footwear has been increasing at a rapid rate and if it were possible to obtain statistics concerning the amount of money paid out in this country each year for high grade shoes and hosiery the figures would surprise even the women themselves.

Perhaps the vogue of the short skirt has had something to do with the prevailing taste for dainty shoes and hoisery, though the footwear associated with the long and trailing skirts is as elaborate and coquettish as that displayed by the trotting skirt. It is a brave woman who can preserve her serenity when she is conscious that her walking skirt is leaving in evidence shabby and shapeless boots or shoes; and to-day even the practical, common sense walking shoe is out of favor with short skirted femininity.

A surprising number of smartly dressed women display French heeled shoes below instep length skirts, and the broad comfortable toes have gone the way of all rational fashions, giving place to shapes which, even if fitted wide enough at the ball of the foot, taper sharply toward the ends of the toes.

Where a French heel is too radical the Cuban heel effects a compromise. This heel undoubtedly is more comfortable than the French heel for walking purposes, but, if high enough, it pushes the foot forward into the pointed toe in a way promising profitable returns for the chiropodist.

However, this is not a lecture on feminine vanity, merely a chronicle of fashions in shoes and slippers; and, after all, there's no denying that the modish woman to-day goes daintily and attractively shod, even though she may suffer for it.

Charming Girls Frock.

The simple sleeveless frock that can be worn summer or winter over any guimpe is a most desirable as well as most fashionable one for the younger girls. Here is one that is daintily charming yet which involves little labor in the making.

The five gored skirt is plaited and both it and the pretty waist are joined to a belt. In this instance the material is ring-dotted batiste with trimming of embroidered banding, but not alone are the washable fabrics, both cotton and linen, appropriate, the dress also is well adapted to challis, cashmere, veiling, French flannels and the like.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

If people laughed more they would all be happier and healthier.

Don't eat your meals quickly; this causes indigestion and a red nose.

Equal quantities of lemon juice, listerine and glycerin make an excellent mouth wash.

Don't expect physic and tonics to keep you well if you neglect the laws of health and hygiene.

A mixture of white of egg and red pepper is good for neuralgic headache. Apply it to the base of the brain.

Eggs are muscle-building food and are digested principally in the stomach. They are most easily digested when raw; somewhat less readily when slightly cooked, but difficult of digestion when hard-boiled.

Paper Mattresses.

Mattresses of paper shavings are supplied to the soldiers of the German Army. They are said to be more comfortable than those of straw. One filling will last three years.

PREPARING "TABLOID TEA"

Uncle Sam's Latest Experiment for the Soldier's Comfort

HAS PROVED SUCCESSFUL

During the Late War These Tablets Were Used by Russian and Japanese Soldiers — Colored Children Used to Pick the Leaves at the Government Station.

In devising a convenience for soldier and sailor Uncle Sam has come upon an article which will be of inestimable value to the traveler, sportsman, engineer and woodsman, as well as to the housewife. At his experimental tea garden at Summerville, S. C., he is turning out tea in tabloid form.

These are the first tea tablets which we have ever seen in the new world, but compressed tea in the form of slabs was introduced in Russia a century ago. As a convenience, Russian officials and their wives have long carried on their numerous journeys high-grade compressed tea molded in the form of tiling or cakes. In the late war with Japan Russian soldiers were supplied with these slabs, very like our cakes of chocolate and governed so that pieces of standard size could be snapped off in the fingers.

During the long sleighing trips over the Russian and Siberian expanses, where it is impracticable to halt and boil water, a traveler often places one of his tea tablets in his mouth, with a morsel of loaf sugar, letting both softly dissolve. It is said that a half hour after thus taking three or four of his tea tablets he commences to feel a cheering, exhilarating effect. The Russians call this indulgence a "dry cup of tea," and it is claimed by them that not the slightest harm results from the consumption of three or four tablets.

But the greatest freak in this line is the cup moulded of compressed tea by a firm of Mockba, central Russia. These vessels after a course of drying becomes as hard as granite and allow of boiling water being poured into them until it dissolves, each time, just enough of the tea from the bottom and sides of the cup to give a sufficiently strong infusion. One of these cups—very like the medicinal "quassia" cups of our grandparents—will continue for six months to brew as much tea as one drinker will desire.

But every particle of tea in the tablets now being turned out at the government's experimental tea garden is American-grown. Within the past few years the bureau of plant industry at Washington has rendered it possible to grow in this country as good tea as can be produced in any part of the world.

The experiments at the government tea gardens are showing that seed from all moderate climates are as productive here as in their native climes. The changes of climate undergone by the foreign seed has, however, changed the flavor of the tea leaves. Our early season tea is more delicate and milder than that grown from the same seed in the native soil, but that picked in the autumn is stronger in color and taste and resembles the foreign teas from more southern climates. American tea grown at the Summerville station lacks the puckery or astringent quality of India and Ceylon teas, but is decidedly fragrant and delicate in taste. The best results have been obtained in a hybrid plant introduced here about 50 years ago, and acclimated to the coasts of the southern and gulf states. It will yield 500 pounds of dry leaf to the acre a season and makes an excellent black tea.

The tea pickers at the government stations are all colored children. One of these can pick over 50 pounds of the green leaves in a day, whereas the average picker in the orient rarely gathers over half that amount. There is a winter school established for the pickers. Tea-gathering demands very delicate work. Each plant has about five leaves, decreasing in size from the bottom and surmounted by a flowery tip or pekoe. Only the pekoe and the two top leaves are allowed to be picked at the station. In foreign gardens the lower leaves are often gathered as a make-weight, but their sole value is the claim that they are tea. They are so tough that the flavor cannot be boiled out of them.

The government experts attached to the experimental gardens are improving the quality of the tea by studying those peculiar ferments of "enzyms" which—as in the case of tobacco—produce the aroma or fragrance of the leaves.

New York State's Good Roads.

Nearly two-thirds of the New York State towns which have adopted the money system have a valuation of less than one million dollars each. These towns can raise as much money as they wish, and the State will add 50 per cent. of the amount raised to their highway fund, thus permitting them to go ahead and place their roads in as good condition as they can afford.

Selecting Our Standard.

In taking pattern after that which a neighbor does, try to improve on his methods. It is improvement we are after in every line of work in this world. Things move at a rapid rate, and if we keep up with the procession we will have to "get up and hustle."

AT A BARGAIN SALE

MARKED DOWN TO $632 INTERESTS WEALTHY WOMEN.

Just as Much Pulling and Hauling for a $100 Hat Uptown as for a a $1.19 Hat of the East Side—Frank Comments of the Buyers.

About twice a year a big shop on upper Fifth Avenue turns itself loose in a bargain day, and if you think that stepping on toes, calling names with eyes and tongues, brushing, squeezing, snatching, squealing, elbowsticking and knee knocking are confined to the regions of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, it is your mistake, that is all, says the New York Sun.

Even the shopgirl forgets that air of frigid hauteur which marks the shopgirl caste in that sacred part of town, and instead of the languid desartean pose with which they are accustomed to hand out an ostrich plume and name the price without looking at the possible purchaser, they step around as lively as fans seeking their places in a baseball day.

One of the 38-25-42 variety mistakes a look of curiosity in regard to the price of a white swiss muslin matinee for one of personal consideration, and exclaims:

"They've been at it since 7 this mornin' an' they're just like a flock of crows. There ain't a thing in my stock that they ain't mauled over an over, an' I've stood here sayin' 'lugers till I'm ready to drop."

Having delivered this exordium the 38-25-42 model calls the attention to the fact that the Swiss muslin of the matinee is real Swiss and has handwork all over it. "It's one of the greatest bargains I've got," she murmurs, returning to her trade manner, "an' you'll regret it all your life if you don't take it. I can assure you on the word of a lady that it's a bargain, and I know bargains when I see 'em. It's only $89 and is reduced from $92, for here's the ticket, and you can see where the 392 is crossed out and the 389 put right below it.

On the first floor of the establishment the bargain sale of hats is going on, and pandemonium itself is let loose. Women whose smart appearance marks them as top liners in social cliques are seizing the same hat on different sides of the brim and glaring at each other like schoolgirls on the East Side.

"Madam," says one, gripping the black brim of a hat the size of an automobile tire, "I was just going to try this on."

The other looks at her with the glare of the one who gets the short side of a wishbone in a pulling contest. As nothing is to be gained by hanging to the edge she is determined to exhibit to the other the difference between the scion of blue blood and the representative of the proletariat.

"I don't care for the hat," she says majestically, with a gesture that suggests the Queen of Spain showing the newborn. "It's very common I think."

Of course the winner in the pull doesn't care about what the loser thinks, no, not a bit, but after she has tried it on and looked this way and that she says to the shopgirl:

"Don't you thing those ospreyes look kind of draggly?"

Draggly? Of course they look draggly," said the shopgirl. "Why, those ospreys and those straight ostrich feathers without a bit of curl in 'em that are just the swellest things that have ever been sold on the averner, came direct from London, where the Queen set the style after she got caught in a rainstorm coming back from the Ascot tie, I mean the Derby. Draggly? Why, we wouldn't sell 'em if they weren't draggly!"

"And it's—?"

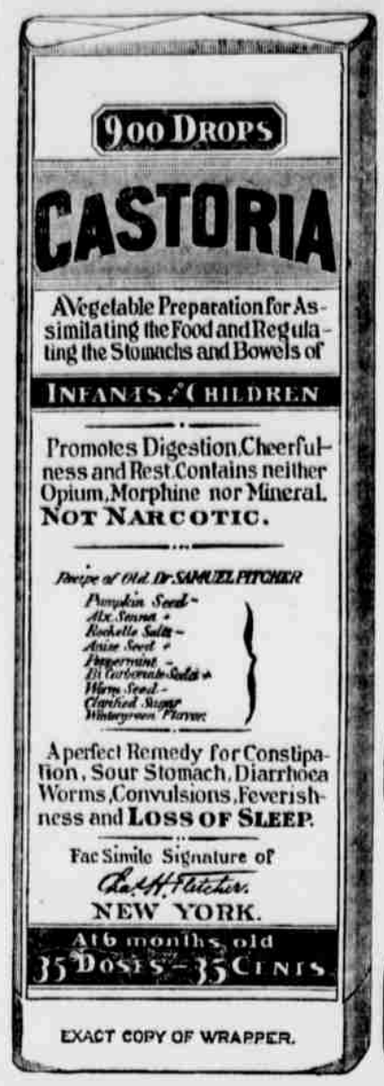
"Only $40; ain't it cheap? I thought some of taking it myself, but we have to give the customers the first chance. You can see it was $80, an it ain't duplicated."

Transversely through the room rows of dresses hung from hooks and hangers, a bewildering mass of color and form. Through the aisles, turning first to one side and then to another, pass unceasingly a stream of women commenting and occasionally asking the shopgirl to take out some special one. Each of the dresses is tagged and on each tag is written the usual price and the bargain price.

"My dear, did you ever see such a bargain? That peculiar shade of cerise. I have never seen it anywhere else but at Doucet's. It's only $652. I don't see how they can make such reductions. You see, last week it was $785. Can you imagine a worse tragedy than buying a dress like this one day and coming in the next to see it marked down to bargain rates?"

One of the most noticeable features of the bargain sale is the perfect abandon with which the question of artificial hair is treated. Nearly every one of the purchasers has a head covered with braids, puffs, waves and curls that to the most inexperienced eye are theirs by purchase but not by growth.

One smart looking young woman of about 20 has unpinned a score of puffs and is pinning them on underneath the hat she has selected. Another has lost half a yard of applied puffs on the floor and two girls on their knees are searching for them.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS / CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The New Bounty Act.

How to Collect Under the New Bounty Law.

Of interest to farmers and others is the act creating a reward or bounty for the destruction of certain noxious animals, killed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing a method of payment of the same by the several counties of the Commonwealth which has been approved by the Governor.

It provides that from and after the passage of the act, there shall be paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a reward or bounty for the killing within the Commonwealth, of certain noxious animals as follows: For each wildcat, the sum of four dollars; for each mink or weasel, the sum of one dollar.

It shall be the duty of any person who, having killed one of these animals within the Commonwealth and being desirous of securing the reward or bounty named in section one of this act, to produce such slain animal, or the entire pelt thereof, before any magistrate or alderman or justice of the peace of the county in which said animal was killed, and to make affidavit that he killed the same; stating clearly the time of such killing and that the place at which such animal was killed (naming it) was within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Upon the production of such animal or pelt, and making of such affidavit, the magistrate or alderman or justice of the peace, as may be, shall, in the presence of the party making such affidavit and at least one elector of the county in which the claim is made cut off the ears from such animal or pelt, and burn the same.

Upon the destruction of such ears, the said official shall give to the party making such affidavit a certificate, directed to the Commissioners of the county in which he has jurisdiction; setting forth clearly the fact that the provisions of this act having been complied with, naming the kind of animal killed, the name of the person killing it, the time it was killed, and the name of the place within the Commonwealth where it was thus killed. Upon the presentation of such certificate, in the proper form, the Commissioners of the county shall give an order for the amount named in such certificate to the person presenting the same, draw upon the County Treasurer, directing the payment of the reward or bounty as provided for by this act; and the County Treasurer shall at once, upon the presentation of such order, pay the same from the funds in his hands belonging to said county.

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There is no use Fighting Nature.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or kidneys? Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

"Quick lunch" is one of the commonest of city signs. The sign doesn't say "a healthy lunch of good food"—the character of the food apparently is not considered. It's just a quick lunch,—eat and get away. Is it any wonder the stomach breaks down? Food is thrown at it, sloppy, indigestible and innutritious food, very often, and the stomach has to do the best it can. Normally there should be no need for medical assistance for the stomach. But the average method of life is abnormal and while this continues there will always be a demand for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the one medicine which can be relied on to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not a cure-all. It is a medicine designed for the stomach, and to cure through the stomach remote diseases which have their cause in the weakness and derangement of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It cures when all else fails. Ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper.

THE SOOTHING SPRAY of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, used in an atomizer, is an unspeakable relief to sufferers from Catarrh Some of them describe it as a Godsend, and no wonder. The thick, foul discharge is dislodged and the patient breathes freely, perhaps for the first time in weeks. Liquid Cream Balm contains all the healing, purifying elements of the solid form, and it never fails to cure. Sold by all druggists for 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

LIFE—The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel the bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to rise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them—to feel life bounding in the veins A medicine that has made thousands of people, men and women, well and strong, has accomplished a great work, bestowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down, or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the system, changes existence into life, and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. June 7, 1907.

The appointment was announced from the White House this week of Terence V. Powderly, one time Commissioner of Immigration to be chief of a new division that has been created in the Immigration Bureau. It is to be known as the Bureau of Information and its object is to distribute the immense tide of immigration over the country rather than have it all settled immediately around New York. It is a good scheme and one much needed, but there remains the question of whether or not the immigrants can be induced to accept its well meant offices. The bureau will keep in touch with the governors of states and state immigration officials, of whom there are many, and will provide all the information that can be demanded as to the labor market, available land, railroad lines, fares and other pointers on which newly arrived immigrants may want to act. The conditions in the middle east with the increasing tide of immigration are deplorable. Most of the immigrants settle in New York, most of them in the city and some in the state. Others scatter to nearby states. There were nearly a million and a half arrivals last year and of these 80 per cent. settled in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Massachusetts. Meantime the rest of the country was crying for labor and would have been glad to get all of the aliens who were willing to work. It is believed that the Division of Information can do something toward remedying the conditions. Mr. Powderly, who has been made the chief of the division, was formerly the head of the Knights of Labor. He is a good organizer and an amiable man to deal with. The appointment was palpably made with a view to capturing the labor vote.

***

News has been received by the Department of Agriculture through its agents abroad that there promises to be a marked revival of tobacco growing in Ireland. This is of importance to the United States because tobacco is one of the big export crops of this country and England is one of our best customers. Ireland used to be a fine tobacco country, but with a view to crippling the country industrially when the political struggle with England was at its height, a prohibitive tax was laid on tabacco growing and the industry was effectively killed. This was as far back as 1838. Within the past few years attempts have been made to revive the industry, but a special permit had to be obtained from the English government even to grow experimental crops. The trial has been a great success, a crop of 14,000 pounds of very good tobacco having been grown on a 20 acre tract. It is now proposed to repeal the prohibitive law and give the country a new and profitable industry. An agent of the Irish Department of Agriculture is to be sent to this country to get suitable seed and an application will be made for some expert tobacco growers to go over and superintend the work.

***

The breach between the Republican factions in Ohio has by no means been healed according to a statement issued this week by Senator Foraker who is here attending the Brownsville inquiry. Dispatches from Ohio said that there has been friendly conferences between Mr. Foraker's colleague Senator Dick and Chas. P. Taft, brother of the Secretary. The inference was that there was to be a coalition and a burying of the hatchet. Senator Foraker was intensely angry when shown the dispatches and said that no such conference had been held with his knowledge and consent and none ever would be. It looks as though the internecine war in Ohio is to continue.

***

The same connection, the Knox presidential boom is assuming noticeable proportions. Senator Knox is eminently a conservative man the sort of a candidate who could attract much strength that would not be openly hostile to President Roosevelt and yet that does not wish to follow him to his full length. The commercial interests of the country would feel that they stood more show of influencing him than they would Secretary Taft and for that reason he would be a more desirable candidate from their point of view.

***

Two appointments to one office have this week been made in the south with the obvious design of capturing all the strength of southern Republicanism possible for the coming convention. Geo. Capers of South Carolina has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a confessedly ad interim appointment awaiting the coming of Pearl Wight of New Orleans, who will take the same office in December. It is generally known that Mr, Wight could just as well have taken the office at once, but there was only the one office of the sort at command, and of course it had to be used to the best advantage.

***

Farmers, small merchants and householders, in fact everyone, will be interested in the war that the Department of Agriculture is waging against the rats and mice. The Department has just issued a small pamphlet for free distributien giving the latest and best advice of its experts on rat trapping and poisoning, rat proof building construction, the protection of poultry houses, corn cribs and the like. It is said that the damage by rats in this country is hard to calculate, but it amounts to more each year than from all other animal pests combined. The pamphlet on rat killing ought to be a popular publication and is certainiy a very practical one.

***

The trial commenced in Washington this week of Edwin S. Holmes formerly assistant Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who is charged with being responsible for the "leak" in the crop reports almost two years ago. Holmes was a small government official, but he managed to get rich while in office and invested in apartment houses and did other things that indicated an income far beyond his salary. He claims that he made his money in mining speculation, but this is a point that will be brought out in his trial. The charge against him is conspiracy to defraud the government.

The effect of *Scott's Emulsion* on thin, pale children is magical.

It makes them plump, rosy, active, happy.

It contains Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine, to make fat, blood and bone, and so put together that it is easily digested by little folk.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

Laws for Meat Inspection.

Preparing for Their Enforcement During the Next Sixty Days.

The new meat inspection law will be put into effect within 60 days, As soon as Governor Stuart, who approved the meat inspection bill, completes the work on the remainder of the bills on his desk, he will take up the regulations for meat inspection now being prepared by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian. There will be ten inspectors for general State work.

The law is modeled after and is designed to supplement the national pure food law. The meat inspectors provided for in the new act, named for Representative Lutz, of Delaware county, who presented it, are of three classes. First there will be ten State inspectors, to be named by the Governor after their qualifications have been passed upon by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, which has power to set the standard. These men will really be experts and will be paid $1,800 a year. They have full power to inspect cattle for meat establishments whether in buildings, or ships or cars, and to inspect plans and appliances as well as the products. They have the right of entry, and will use a stamp similar to that of the United States. Violation of prohibition to use meat is punishable by $500 fine or imprisonment or both, as is also the forging or fraudulent use of the stamp.

The second class is to be provided for by cities, boroughs or first-class townships under local regulations, which conform to the State laws and the rules of the board, paid by local appropriations and having local jurisdiction. They are given wide powers of inspection.

The third class is to be composed of inspectors provided by establishments for their own protection. These men are to be under State laws and to enforce the law, but are to be paid by whom and where they are employed, the money for payment of their salaries being placed on deposit in a bank or trust company and drawn by the official of the State Board. All of this work will be directed by Doctor Pearson.

The feature of the new law will be the application to establishments engaged in the purely Pennsylvania trade, and, therefore, not under the interstate law. The expectation is that it will dispel the cloud that has to a greater or less extent settled upon plants which do not have inspection by the United States with its stamping. The State inspectors will first collect data about establishments and products, observe and report sanitary conditions and encourage local inspection. This will take a few months. Rigid enforcement of the law will follow.

It is interesting to note that at the same time the State Dairy and Food Department has ordered the strictest kind of inspection of milk and the enforcement of the oleomargarine laws.

Shrewd Methods of Standard Oil.

(Jasper Jefferson in Leslie's Weekly.)

The regulation of the production and the sale of petroleum and its products became necessary because petroleum in this and in other countries was produced in excess of the demand. The production of this country alone today is about 400,000 barrels per diem, while the consumption (that is, the part convertable into salable products) is only half of this, the balance being wastefully used in some instances, as in California for the making of roads, and in other places as a substitute for fuel. It is to the advantage of the producer to have a steady and reliable market, and not a surplus and a declining market.

The aim of the Standard Oil Company constantly has been to cheapen the cost of oil to the consumer, and to this end a most important factor has been the cheapening of the cost of transportation by the construction of pipe-lines. At first these lines were experimental, and it was a serious question for a time whether the large amount of money invested by them would not be lost. It was this company which established delivery tanks in all parts of the world, filling them by the use of tank-cars, and making distribution to the retailer by the assistance of tank-wagons, thus saving the cost of a smaller package. It is an established fact that, with the decrease in the supply of timber available for the manufacture of barrel staves, it would have been impossible today to provide sufficient barrels for transporting oil to the various markets of the world. Hence the creation of the delivery tanks.

It has been the constant aim of the Standard Oil Company to increase the uses of petroleum so as to utilize the surplus product. It undertook the manufacture of oil consuming stoves, lamps, and even of wicks for the lamps, so that it might supply these at cost, and absolutely without profit, for the sole purpose of stimulating the consumption of oil. It is estimated that the sale of stoves by the company last year was over 200,000, and of lamps more than half a million. These have been and are being advertised in newspapers and magazines in every section of the country, the advertising of the Standard Oil Company last year having reached an aggregate of about half a million dollars. It must be born in mind that the investments made by the company in oil regions which have become exhausted are an approximate loss. It has empty tanks in the abandoned oil fields in the two States of Pennsylvania and Ohio which, in the prosperous tide of oil production, would contain the enormous amount of 40,000,000 barrels of oil.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A WOMAN'S EXERCISE

DANCING TAKES FIRST PLACE SAYS AN EXPERT.

Physical Reasons Why Exercises Suited for Men Are Not Adapted to Women—Grace Should Be Woman's Aim in Exercise.

"Should women be encouraged to take part in competitive athletics and sports?" Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the American Physical Education Association and head of the department of physical education in the public schools of New York, repeated the question thoughtfully.

"There is a woman's problem in exercise as there is in many other things," he went on. "Fortunately, with reference to exercise the differences between men and women are more tangable and we know the facts upon which those differences rest better than we know those in connection with political organization, for example.

"Years ago when I was beginning this work I believed that the difference between men and women was caused by the difference in their training. I no longer have any such idea. I know that the physique of men and of women differed in the beginning—man to be the fighter, the protector, woman for motherhood.

"But this is only the beginning of the argument. Women are shaped differently from men. At an equal height and weight, a man's shoulders are broader than a woman's. So that in every form of gymnastics or athletics which depends on leverage and strength of shoulders the man will excel, even if he is not muscularly stronger than the woman.

"A further handicap is placed on woman in the size of her hips. Her trunk also is longer. Therefore, in all gymnastic work in which the weight of the body is held by the arms such as work on the parallel and horizontal bars, a woman has to support the bulk of her weight further from the bar than does a man. Her center of gravity is lower.

"These physical facts do not differentiate all men from all women, because there are exceptional men who have shoulders and hips such as are usually seen on women; and vice versa, we occasionally find women who are muscularly stronger than most men, women whose bones have the leaverage that belongs to men. But I am speaking of the average.

"When we come to severe tests of endurance we find that woman is not less handicapped. In proportion she has decidedly smaller lungs. The red corpuscles in her blood are also smaller than those of the man, so their carrying capacity of oxygen is less.

"The weight of a woman's body in proportion to her breathing power is much greater than that of a man's. For this reason she cannot compete with him in running, any more than she can compete with him in feats of muscular strength.

"The athletic exercises and games best suited to women are moderate and graceful, not those involving competition and strain—all forms of callisthenics and light gymnastics, archery, lawn tennis, swimming, field hockey, lacrosse, bicycling, rowing canoeing, golf, skating fencing, and basketball. In all athletic exercises in which women engage good form should be required rather than records.

"Women may be excused for not being as strong and enduring as men, but they cannot be excused for not being more finished and graceful. Good carriage, perfect poise, self-command and exquisite grace and refinement should enter into women's athletic performances.

"But, as I said before, for physical developement I prefer moderate and graceful exercise without the spirit of competition and strain. Women needs vigorous exercise less than man, and she profits by it less. Woman stands continuous work far better than man, and she profits more than man by mild exercize extended over long periods.

"Walking means more to women than to men. Dancing above all forms of exercise is best suited to women.

First Doctor—"I see you were successful with Bjones' case." Second Doctor—"Not at all." First Doctor—"But I see he is around again." Second Doctor—"Oh, he's around all right; but I can't collect my bill."

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Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES {FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.

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D. D. CURES {WORMS, Bots, Grubs.

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☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:30 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.30 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

Or Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.30 p. m. week days.

Or Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m, 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.39 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:0c, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miuntes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunda at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.

*Saturday night only.

†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

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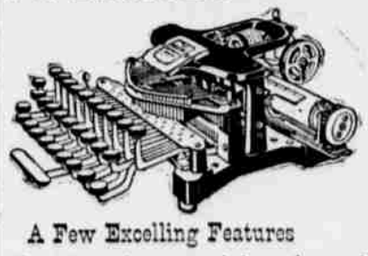

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LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	*5 [illegible]
Cameron	6 56	.....	12 61	[illegible]
Danville	7 06	10 19	2 11	5
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 23	5
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	[illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Espy	7 36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	12 46	[illegible]
Willow Grove	17 45	.....	12 50	...
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	12 53	[illegible]
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	[illegible] 4
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	[illegible] 1
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 12	3 09	16 17
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	.....	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 40	....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 30
Plymouth Junction	8 47	....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7
Luzerne	8 58	a11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	19 00	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	....	14 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 45	†12 35	4 50	*8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 05
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	f2 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	f11 54	3 30	f8 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	f12 12	f3 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	f3 54	f8 29
Lime Ridge	f8 28	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 14	f1 01	4 43	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†1 58	9 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday. f Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 56
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 3.	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	3 47	7 [illegible]	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	§	
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f7 12	f4 47	f11 00	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 28	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907

Bryan Predicts Campaign Issues.

Trusts, Railroads and Tariff Will be Points.

Trusts, the railroads and the tariff will be the issues in the next Presidential campaign, in the opinion of William J. Bryan, as expressed in an interview in New York recently. He regards the outlook for the Democratic party for next year as very good.

Mr. Bryan was in New York as a guest of the Democratic Progressive League, which was only recently organized. In the course of the interview, he was asked to give his idea of a progressive Democrat, and he replied:

"In every country there are two extremes in politics—the radical and the conservative. It is the aim of the progressive Democrat to find a middle course between the two and take up all great measures and solve them. There are two elements in the Republican party, one which I might call the extremists, and the other "the stand patters."

I have been a tariff reformer for years, but there are other questions before the people relatively more important at present, such as the trusts and the railroads. I believe that the Democratic party in its national platform will take cognizance of all three of these questions, but in my opinion the tariff will not be the paramount issue.

The financial issue is not the same now as it was in 1896. It is not due to the Republican party, however, but to natural causes, such as the world's increase of gold supply, which has accomplished in a measure what I tried to accomplish in the campaign of 1896. As a matter of fact, we are all repudiators now. The dollar of to day is not the dollar of 1896. The dollar of to-day is at least 30 per cent. less in purchasing power than it was in 1896. The cost of living has greatly increased, so that the face value of a dollar to-day does not at all compare with the purchasing ability of eleven years ago.

Mr. Bryan reiterated his belief in the principles of the initiative and referendum and municipal ownership.

In an address before the Board of Trade and Transportation, where he was entertained at luncheon. Mr. Bryan spoke on the relations between the farmers and those engaged in trade and transportation. He said the farmer realized the need of trade, but that the farmers and the men engaged in trade and transportation must understand each other better. He called speculating in wheat gambling, and said the farmers disliked it.

Turning to the question of railroads Mr. Bryan said he was glad of an opportunity to commend the action of President Roosevelt in the direction of railroad regulation.

"I am sure," he said, "the people of this land will never deal as unjustly with the railroads as the railroads have dealt with the people, nor will they show toward the railroads any such hostility as would deny the railroads a fair return. What the former contends is that the railroads are overvalued and that they are forced to pay taxes on that over-valuation. I ask that you unite with the farmer to give him just rates and to free him from extortionate rates."

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 10, 1907.

As the delegates to the Republican State convention were assembling in Lyceum Theatre, in this town, on Thursday last, "Hen" Buch stood at the stage door and informed everybody that he had at last "got even with that prodigious humbug, Roosevelt." The other statesmen associated with the event were less candid but quite as earnest in the matter. The endorsement of Senator Knox for President was not because they love Knox but for the reason that they hate Roosevelt. There wasn't a man conspicuous in the convention who doesn't despise the President. There isn't a man in the entire outfit who isn't ready with a filthy epithet every time his name is mentioned.

Senator Penrose brought Senator Knox forward as a Presidential candidate for a two-fold purpose. Roosevelt is a name to conjure with. A vast proportion of the people of this country believe in violence. One of the most distinguished sociologists of the period has declared that in the highest development of civilization men are only slightly removed from savagery. The animal passion predominates the best of us and in the average community there are dozens of men ready to attend a dog fight to one who is anxious to participate in the dedication of a church. Most of us try to fool ourselves and others on this point but the fact is overwhelming and irrefutable.

It is the savage in Roosevelt which commands popular admiration. People admire him because he "does things." It makes no difference to thoughtless men that most of the things he does are subversive of the fundamental principles of the government. They are willing to take chances on the future if the "fur flies" in the present. They want action and diversion at any cost and when Roosevelt calls Harriman a liar even though the evidence is overwhelming that Harriman has told the truth, the public applauds the President. It is unusual for a President to call people liars indiscriminately and the public applauds the novelty. It is the animal propensity in the human mind.

PENROSE'S REAL PURPOSE.

Besides Penrose is anxious to divert public attention from himself and there is no better way to achieve that result than by putting his colleague under the limelight. Pretending to applaud Roosevelt and assuming to manage a Presidential campaign for Knox is the surest way of escaping the censure of the Republican people of the State. Penrose doesn't care for praise for himself. He wants to be re-elected next year and understands that the quietest way is the best to accomplish that purpose. The late Mr. Tweed of New York, wanted to be left alone. That is precisely the case with Penrose. If he can avoid notice he may escape condemnation and in that his hope lies.

It may be said that a sinner is most dangerous when he pretends to be a saint. A burglar can do little harm if his presence in the premises is known. Reasoning on the same line it may be said that a political boss is most menancing when he pretends to be in accord with the people. This is why Penrose is likely to be mischievous now. He hates Roosevelt "as the devil hates holy water," but he is pretending a great friendship for the President. He envies and despises Senator Knox but assumes to be his most ardent champion. He is trying to deceive the public by these false pretenses in order to promote his own selfish ambitions. "Hen" Buch spoke Penrose's sentiments as well as his own.

Morecver the candidacy of Knox is inspired by enmity against the President, rather than by friendship. The President has announced his preference for Taft as his successor and it would be impossible to imagine a man more diametrically opposite to him than Knox. Less than a year and a half ago Roosevelt publicly denounced Knox as one of "the railroad lawyers in the Senate," who were striving to defeat his policies and circumvent his purposes. No man selects an agent who is openly opposed to the principles which he cherishes. Even a lawyer can't get the best results for a client in whose cause he disbelieves. As a matter of fact Knox is the candidate of those who are against Roosevelt.

FALSE PRETENSE IN THE NOMINATION.

Praising Roosevelt, therefore, and eulogizing Knox in the same platform was absurd. But it was hardly more farcical then the subterfuge through which the candidate for State Treasurer was chosen. It was falsely pretended that the Penrose machine was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Sheatz. The truth is that the nomination was promised to Mr. Sheatz five months ago by the managers of the Penrose machine and with the knowledge and assent of Penrose. It was his reward for "being good" as chairman of the House committee on appropriations. The House committee on appropriations is the instrument for "log-rolling" legislation. The machine couldn't begin to work its purposes without the co-operation of the chairman of that committee.

For example a piece of vicious legislation is needed by the maceine but that sort of legislation is abhorrent to the average self-respecting country member. Every one of those men have a hospital or some other charity to take care of and they are taken in turn to the chairman of the committee on appropriations who assures them that their cherished appropriation will be be made certain if they "go along" on the legislative serpent. Of course they can't resist that kind of reasoning. It touches too closely on their political interests. If they want to come back they must take care of the local hospital at any cost in cash or conscience and they oblige the machine. It must be said of Mr. Sheatz that he played fairly. He gave them all the appropriations they wanted.

But how about his own reputation after the accounts are balanced? In order to help the machine Mr. Sheatz engineered through the Legislature appropriation bills aggregating ten or twelve million dollars more than the revenues amount to. Of course the Governor can cut the amounts down and thus cheat the members who, as one of them put it, "sold themselves body and soul to the machine" for legislation they desired. Mr. Sheatz can protest that he kept his pledge and it isn't his fault that the revenues are deficient. But his part of the agreement was iniquitous, immoral and subversive of every principle of justice and honor. It was a conspiracy to burden the statute books with bad legislation for the benefit of a corrupt machine.

SHEATZ WANTING IN QUALIFICATIONS.

It revealed an absence of business intelligence, also, which is an essential qualification for the office of State Treasurer. The first duty of the chairman of the House committee on appropriations is to discover, approximately at least, the amount of the revenues and make the appropriations come within the limit. So far from doing that Mr. Sheatz went about the work much after the fashion that a blacksmith would proceed to repair a watch. There were several revenue bills introduced, but Sheatz paid no attention to their progress. He went headlong into the matter of appropriations and didn't appear to care a "tinker's dam" whether the bill could be paid or not.

Until within a few years such a thing as cutting an appropriation bill was rarely heard of and until the administration of Governor Stone no Executive ever thought of cutting an item in an appropriation bill. In those times, however, the chairmanship of the committee was bestowed on men who were capable of performing the duties of the office. There was no haphazard work with them. Why when the late Samuel J. Randall was chairman of the House committee on appropriations in Congress the disparity between the receipts and expenditures of the government was less than a couple of millions though the aggregates amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the only public service he has ever performed, therefore, Mr. Sheatz "was weighed in the balance and found wanting." Under such circumstances why should the people entrust him with the management of the fiscal affairs of the State? The decent reputation he established as a Representative in the Legislature before he "made terms" with the machine may entitle him to popular respect. But nobody would think of making a man President of a vast railroad system because he had made a fairly good record on a single trip as a brakeman. It would be especially unwise in the event that he had subsequently failed to make good as ticket agent at one of the important stations.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE.

The significant thing, however, is that the nomination of Mr. Sheatz was a false pretense. In other words it was pretended that Senator Penrose was for Captain Cummins and against Sheatz. As a matter of fact Captain Cummins has never been a candidate. When it was discovered that Mr. Sheatz's incompetency as chairman of the House committee on appropriations would compel the veto of the Soldiers' Pension Pill, it was suggested to Penrose that the nomination of Cummins who is a veteran and a Grand Army man might placate the soldiers who will be disappointed in their expectation of a pension. The matter was brought to the attention of Cummins and he promptly declined to be the stalking horse.

Under the circumstance Penrose determined to nominate Sheatz but under conditions which would make it appear that it was in response to the demand of the country delegates. Senator Flinn, of Pittsburg, who opposes Penrose without knowing why was sent for and flattered beyond measure because there seemed to be deference to his opinion. The machine delegates for this county who would set fire to the capitol building if Penrose asked them to became enthusiastic for Sheatz and still Penrose's friends were "intimating" that he was for Cummins for the effect. This farce was kept up until Cummins arrived in the city when he put a stop to it promptly. Then Penrose, pretending he was forced, accepted Sheatz.

This false pretense may or may not be "good politics." It is certain that no Republican can be elected State Treasurer this year unless the public believes him to be in sympathy with policies of Mr. Berry. It is equally certain that Penrose doesn't want that sort of a man in office. The treasury balance must be available as an asset for Penrose during the campaign of 1908 and a Republican of the Berry type would not permit that. It may be assumed, therefore, that Sheatz and Penrose have come to an agreement for the future as they were in agreement during the session of the Legislature. In other words Sheatz will use the office for the benefit of the machine if he gets it.

NOBODY BELIEVES IN THE ELECTION OF SHEATZ.

Few, if any, of the delegates who attended the convention or those who were "merely lookers on" believe that Sheatz will be elected. As Mr. Berry expressed it a few days ago, the people want a man in that office who will not be beguiled by the "suave gentlemen in the other departments." Pennypacker came to this town with a reputation for probity which would have been a splendid heritage for his children. Hampton L. Carson came to the office of Attorney General with an enviable reputation for integrity and professional ability and honor. But both of them yielded to the allurements which the machine managers have in abundance and are held now in absolute contempt by everybody.

The temper of the convention proved that it was without hope. People stood about the hotels for hours before the meeting offering stage tickets, box seats and a chromo of Knox to anybody who would attend the convention. Yet there were less than a hundred people in the gallery, capable of seating a thousand, and there were dozens of vacant seats on the stage. Then the proceedings were essentially of the machine order. Speaker Walton's appearance on the stage was like the coming of the preacher at a funeral, and everything was dreary and dismal. As soon as the funeral ceremonies were over, moreover, the delegates hastened out of town and an hour afterward nobody would have known a convention had been held.

G. D. H.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It certainly checks falling hair; no mistake about this. It acts as a regular medicine; makes the scalp healthy. Then you must have healthy hair, for it's nature's way.

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Summer Wash Suits

If you'll come in and let us show you these new and delightful WASH SUITS, we promise you a most enjoyable hour.

By far the greatest selection to be found anywhere in this section comprising all the newest fads and fancies in Lawns, Shrunken Muslin, Fine Swisses, Batiste and Fine Persian Lawns. The prices range from $2.00 to $17.50.

In the same showing you will find a beautiful array of Shirt Waists and Separate Skirts in all the newest styles and best fabrics at moderate prices.

But whether it be Suit or Skirt, Shirt Waists or materials to make, you owe it to yourself to COME and SEE before buying.

A GLANCE AT THE SUITS

At $5.00—Dotted Swiss Suits with different colors in floral designs, Lingerie waists with Dutchess effects, trimmed with German Lace and Insertion.

At $5.98—Suits of fine Lawn—Lingerie waists, tucked and trimmed with fillet lace, full skirt, with rows of fillet lace insertion.

At $5.98—A Jumper suit of light blue Batiste—beautifully made and a very stylish suit. Many of the popular suits in all the different colorings are shown from 5 to 5.75.

At $8.00—Princess Suit of fine white Lawn, beautifully sherred and trimmed with cluny lace.

THE WHITE DRESS SKIRTS

Larger variety— better values than ever, in a wide range of prices from $1.00 to $4.50. We mention a few;

At $1.00—Nine gored skirt of Shrunken Muslin, pleated at each seam, panel effect.

At $1.25—Linen finished shrunken muslin skirt, 11 gored, trimmed with straps of same material.

At $1.98—Skirt of fine quality, White Lawn tucked at yoke, knee and bottom.

At $3.00—Skirt of fine Linenette—strap trimming and inverted pleats.

At $4.50—White skirt of fine all Linen seven gores—pleated.

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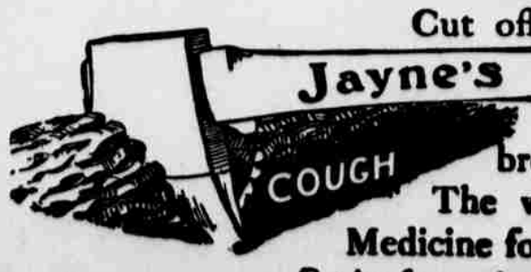

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Styles and workmanship Supreme.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Lafayette Keeler of Benton was in Bloomsburg this morning.

Jacob Rhodes was taken to the hospital today, where an operation was performed for apyendicitis.

Miss Sara Milleisin returned from Lasall Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. on Monday, for the summer vacation.

Miss Louise R. Zahner, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Louis Zahner of Adams, Mass., graduated this week at Vassar College.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Boyd Rutter, second classman at the United States Naval Academy at Anapolis, Maryland, is at home on a two months' vacation.

At a meeting of the town council last Monday night, Frank Baum was elected Chief of Police in place of Wesley Knorr deceased.

With the death of Mrs. McKinley recently there died a special postal law enacted by congress in 1902, namely, that all mail matter from Mrs. McKinley bearing her autograph signature should be carried free by the post office department from the date of enactment of the law until her death. The privilege extended to Mrs. McKinley by Congress has been granted to few women in the history of this country. Mrs. Garfield, widow of President Garfield, who was likewise struck down by an assassin's bullet, was given the free use of the mails by Congress in 1881. The only others to receive the honor were Mrs. Polk, widow of President Polk, and Mrs. Grant, widow of President Grant.

Pennsylvania State Educational Association.

The Fifty-first Session of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association will be held at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, July 2, 3 and 4, 1907. Greensburg is one of the most attractive and most progressive towns in Pennsylvania. It is thirty-one miles east of Pittsburg on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Special efforts have been made to present a program of great worth. The State Teachers' Association is of the highest professional value to teachers. Many school measures found upon our statute books are traceable to the influence of this organization. Every teacher in the state should be a member of this Association. All members will receive a bound volume of the proceedings. The enrollment fee, which is $1.00, may be sent to Prof. David S. Keck, treasurer, Kutztown, Pa.

The National Educational Association will meet in Los Angeles, California, July 8-12, 1907. Pennsylvania has been honored in the choice of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer as president of this Association. Our state should send a large enrollment to this convention.

HARMAN FOR TREASURER.

The ball set rolling by the Columbia County Democratic Committee is gathering momentum in many parts of the state, and John G. Harman Esq. is being generally talked of as the next candidate, for State Treasurer. No better selection could be made. His reputation made in the legislature is state wide, and he would run like a whirlwind.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa.

5-23-1y*

Plan to Change Memorial Day.

Strong Sentiment in Favor of Later Time.

According to a statement made by a prominent member of the Sons of Veterans there is a strong movement afoot among Grand Army men, Sons of Veterans and their auxilliaries to have Memorial Day fixed as the last Sunday in May, instead of May 30th. The claim is made that there is growing up an observance of the day far apart from what was intended, and separate as the poles from the sacred character that was originally intended should characterize the day. "There is not the least doubt," said the member above alluded to, "that in the past decade the day has lost much of its sacred character through the introduction of sports and pastimes into the day, that in our opinion is one of the most sacred days on the calendar, and in the nature of a holy, rather than of a holiday." The speaker said that the matter had several times been discussed in the council of the various orders and lately it has taken a new impetus. United effort on the part of these affiliated organizations, it is believed, will bring about the consummation of changing the date of the day through act of Congress.

Ask for Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder for swollen, tired, hot, smarting feet. Sample sent FREE. Also Free Sample of the Foot-Ease Sanitary Corn-Pad, a new invention. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 5-30-4t

For Children's Comfort.

Among the bills signed by Governor Stuart is one providing that after December all stoves used for heating school rooms must be inclosed in shields or jackets to protect pupils from direct rays of heat while seated at desks, and that every room must be provided with easy means of ventilation, windows to be available for opening from top or bottom. Each room must have a thermometer. Violation or neglect of the act will subject school directors to removal from office. This bill is aimed at country school houses, which are poorly equipped with means of ventilation and rely on old round stoves, which injure eyes of children and subject them to danger of fire.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb cure for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 5-30-4t.

RELIGIOUS NEWS!

The Philadelphia Press is publishing a series of religious articles on Saturdays by William T. Ellis, who writes on the subject in a versatile and interesting manner.

The Press also publishes one-quarter of a page of church news notes each Saturday of all denominations, and is securing many new subscribers everywhere, particularly from clergymen and others interested in church work.

We are prepared to furnish the *Woman's Home Companion* for 50 cents a year when taken with THE COLUMBIAN. The two for only $1.50. Send in your name while the offer lasts. tf.

Stallion For Service.

Allen G. Thurman a beautiful dark brown horse, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs. He is a noted sire of speed and has 2:10 speed himself, and being a royal bred horse and a blue ribbon winner in high class company, he is worthy of patronage.

For particulars call at 603 West Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building Bloomsburg, Pa.

About Private Post Cards.

Information of Interest to Every Merchant and Business Man.

The private mailing, or post card, is coming into such general use for merchants and business men, that the rules and regulations of the postoffice department governing them is given here for the benefit of those who may have use for a private mailing card. The Postal Guide says:

Section 418 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 418. Private mailing cards ("post cards)" in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

a. A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding 9 by 14 centimeters (approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches) nor less than 7 by 10 centimeters (approximately 2¾ by 4 inches

b. It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government post card.

c. It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

d. It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "Post Card."

e. The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

f. Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they are completely adhered thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

g. Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card on the left half of the face.

2. Cards without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When postal cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right-hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words, "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the vertical dividing line, the words "This space for the address.

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable except when enclosed in envelopes.

Sheatz for Treasurer.

By unanimous vote Hon. John O. Sheatz of Philadelphia, was nominated for state treasurer by the Republicans at Harrisburg last week in convention assembled. The session was a veritable love-feast and the shortest on record, only one hour elapsing between convening and adjourning. Ex-Speaker Henry F. Walton was the chairman and he opened with a ringing speech and condemned capitol graft.

Congressman Burke, of Pittsburg, was chairman of the committee on resolutions and he read the platform. Its main features were an endorsement of Philander C. Knox for president.

Dastardly Crime of Train-wrecking.

No crime is more horrible than is that of the train-wrecker, who for purposes of robbery or revenge is willing to commit wholesale slaughter of innocent persons. In the current issue of *Leslie's Weekly* one of the most cold-blooded, and at the same time peculiar, methods of derailing a passenger train ever tried, and its disastrous effects, are disclosed in vivid photographs. This being the favorite month for weddings, the cover of the number presents a drawing in colors by Charles H. Wright, representing a happy June bride, while the inside front displays some delightful Maying scenes in Central Park, New York. Other pictorial features, besides the always-pleasing photo contests, include novel pictures of recreation and industry in Mexico; tokens of the sway of antiquity in modern Egypt; a good variety of scenes in the world of outdoor sports; a page of significant happenings in foreign lands, and a considerable number of additional pictures of timely interests. The letter-press contributions comprise, among other readable and valuable matter, an illustrated article by Mrs. C. R. Miller on the joys of automobiling in Cuba; the sayings of notable men; Harriet Quimby's entertaining account of a trip up the Nile, and Charles M. Harvey's able paper on New York as the coming financial centre of the world. "Roscoe" gives useful suggestions to those interested in mining enterprises, and "Jasper" considers the unfavorable conditions in the stock market, expressing the opinion that bottom has not yet been touched in the matter of prices, and specifying certain securities which he regards as safe purchases.

Pensions For Worn-out Preachers.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The subject of ministerial relief was one of the most prominent and important ones considered by the recent Presbyterian General Assembly. The average salary of preachers in that great and strong church is only $700 a year. In speaking of this subject the Rev. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, referred to the preachers as idolized at thirty, criticised at forty, ostracized at fifty, oslerized at sixty, and canonized at seventy. He said that an endowment fund of $6,000,000 was needed. A hod-carrier, who learns his trade in a day, can earn more in a year than the preachers get on the average, though the education of the latter costs them years of study and thousands of dollars of expense.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In re Estate of William Shafer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, Deceased.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to distribute the funds in the hands of H. H. Grotz and W. F. Shaffer, Executors of the estate of said William Shaffer, deceased, as appears on their first and final account filed in the Orphans' Court of said County, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

CLINTON HERRING,
Auditor.

6-13-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseytown, Columbia County, Pa., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseytown, deceased, have been granted to William C. Johnston, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. C. JOHNSTON,
Executor.

6-13-6t.

SUMMER VACATION TOUR

TO

SEATTLE AND THE PACIFIC COAST

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

International Christian Endeavor Convention

VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES JULY 5.

ROUND-TRIP RATES

New York, $112.75; Philadelphia, $111.25; Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, $108.00; Williamsport, $108.75; Pittsburg, $103.25.

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS.

Tickets cover round-trip transportation, returning via direct routes from Seattle; Pullman berth and all meals in dining car while en route on Special Train to Seattle. Tickets cover railroad transportation only returning on regular trains to reach original starting point September 15, 1907.

A Great Transcontinental Trip at Remarkably Low Rates.

Full information will be furnished by Ticket Agents or

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

THE CLARK STORE

Special Sale of Lace Curtains.

Ladies' Suits at Reduced Prices.

Big Bargains in Trimmed Hats.

Feathers and Flowers at Big Reductions.

See Our White Dress Goods.

Hosiery and Underwear, All Kinds.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00

Our Price $1.00

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Date.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name,.....

Address.....

.....

REVOLTING TALE OF CRIME

Orchard Tells How Circle Spread Terror Among Union's Rivals.

MURDER, HIS TRADE

Declaring Himself the Perpetrator He Swears He was Incited Thereto by Haywood and Other Officials of the Miners' Federation and Paid by Them.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—In soft easy tones—almost like those of a woman—Harry Orchard, confessed assassin of Governor Steunenberg, told a story of nineteen revolting murders with gun and bomb, committed for cold cash, that is without a parallel in the history of crime in this country.

In the Steunenberg murder, and in all the other assassinations in which Orchard had a hand, he was acting under the explicit direction, he testified, of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

He began involving Haywood from the time of the Cripple Creek strike in 1903.

In all Orchard confessed to participating in the murder of 19 men. Two were killed in a Coeur D'Alene mine blow-up; two more at the Vindicator mine in the Cripple Creek district. Into the body of another man—a detective—he fired three charges of buckshot, instantly killing him. Then, he said, he set and fired the mine under the Independence depot, killing 14 men. For this piece of work Haywood praised him highly and paid him $500.

Finally after an attempt to poison a mine manager in San Francisco, had failed, he fixed up a bomb in front of his front door that blew the mine manager into the street. The manager, however, survived.

After the San Francisco Bomb throwing he says: "I returned to Denver under the guise of a soldier I immediately called Pettibone on the telephone.

"Pettibone asked me how Bradley was," he continued. "I told him Bradley was still alive when I left San Francisco, but it was reported he would lose his eyesight and probably be deaf for the rest of his life.

Pettibone said that was better than if I had killed him outright—that Bradley would now be a living example."

Orchard said he asked for money and received $125 from Pettibone, with the assurance that he could get more whenever I wanted it.

He said he shadowed Gov. Peabody for weeks. First he tried to kill him with his shotgun, then he followed him to his home in Canyon City and plotted to dynamite him. The Governor suddenly changed his habits. Orchard averred, so that dynamite proved futile.

The more revolting his crimes and the more lives lost in any attack the better he was paid, he says by Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

This is how Orchard told of Steunenberg's death:

I located him just before evening. I was in the saloon part of the hotel playing cards and I came out into the lobby and I seen Mr. Steunenberg sitting in the hotel talking to another man. I went up to his residence as fast as I could walk and placed the bomb at his gate in such a way that when the gate was opened it was fastened with a string and would explode.

When I was going back toward the hotel I met Mr. Steunenberg and I ran as fast as I could. I was about a block and a half from the Saratoga Hotel on the foot bridge when I heard it go off. I hurried as fast as I could and went into the saloon part of the hotel and met the the bartender there and helped him tie up a little parcel, and then went up to my room.

Gould Would Pay Big Alimony.

New York, June 12.—Howard Gould is considering the advisability of starting a counter-suit for separation against his wife. Such an action, he thinks, would lessen the chances of Mrs. Gould's obtaining a court decree for alimony of $50,000 a year.

Mr. Gould said through one of his friends that he would be perfectly willing to set aside a sufficient sum for the support of his wife, but that he certainly would not entertain the demand for a quarter of a million dollars a year.

"Not only is such a sum ridiculously large," said Mr. Gould's friend, "but Mr. Gould thinks that, owing to the conduct of Mrs. Gould during the last three years they lived at Castle Gould, she has no valid claim for such a sum.

Croker's Orby Wins Derby.

London, June, 12.—For the third time in the history of the Derby the greatest classic of the turf world has been carried off by an American owner. At Epsom, Richard Croker's Orby, the son of an American dam and ridden by Johnny Reiff, an American jockey, easily defeated the best of the English three-year-olds and came home a handsome winner by two lengths. Wool Winder was second and Slieve Gallion, the 8 to 1 favorite, third.

From the financial side Croker reaped a rich profit from the race.

UTILITIES BILL SIGNED.

Effective July 1st.—Corporations Under Strict Accountability.

Albany, N. Y., June 11.—The much discussed public utilities bill is now a law. It was signed by Governor Hughes last Thursday. It was repassed by both houses over the veto of Mayor McClellan of New York city.

The Governor filed no memorandum with the bill.

Demands Made by the New Law on Common Carriers.

Safe and adequate service and just and reasonable charges are required of every corporation, and rebates and discrimination in rates between different classes of shippers or passengers or kinds of traffic are prohibited. No common carrier is to charge any greater compensation in the aggregate under substantially similar circumstances and conditions for a shorter than for a longer distance.

Common carriers must furnish to shippers upon reasonable notice sufficient and suitable cars for the transportation of freight in carload lots.

If a common carrier has not sufficient cars to meet all reasonable requirements the cars available must be distributed among the several applicants without discrimination.

A receipt or bill of lading must be given, and corporations are prohibited from stipulating therein that they shall be exempt from any liability for loss or damage to property.

Every common carrier is specifically made liable for loss or damage due to delay in transit occasioned by negligence.

Railroad corporations are required to furnish switch and side track connections to shippers where reasonably practicable.

Common carriers are required to file with the commission and to keep open to the public a schedule of rates and fares in a form prescribed by the commission.

Neither commission may authorize the capitalization of any franchise in excess of the amount (exclusive of any tax or annual charge) actually paid to the state or to a political subdivision thereof as the consideration for the grant of such franchise.

No corporation shall purchase or hold stock in another such corporation or common carrier unless authorized by the commission.

PRINCESS MARIE BONAPARTE.

who is said to be on the list of a marriage bureau in Paris although she is most beautiful and has a private fortune of 15,000,000 francs. She is a connection of Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, and Charles Bonaparte.

NAVY LAUNCH LOST.

Believe Six Midshipmen and Five Seamen Are Drowned.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 13.—Six midshipmen and a crew of five seamen of the steam launch of the battle ship Minnesota, now at Hampton Roads, are believed to have been drowned while returning to the Minnesota from shore during the night. The party of officers had attended a dance at the Jamestown Exposition grounds, and the launch left the exposition pier about midnight and has not been heard from since. A ditty box, or small chest, belonging to G. W. Westphal, a fireman of the launch has ben picked up afloat near berth No. 27 of the Jamestown war ship anchorage.

It was stated authoritatively that the naval officials have absolute knowledge of the identity of a steamer which ran down the launch, and that the arrest of the crew of the steamer is expected to follow.

FIREMEN WERE FIREBUGS.

Started Fires in Town in Saxony to Win Rewards as Heroes.

Berlin, June 12.—A series of forty three fires in Siebenlehn, Saxony, extending from 1896 to 1906, by which sixty-three houses were burned, has been traced to the volunteer fire brigade there.

Certain evidence given in a local law-suit put the police on the track of the incendiaries, and it was found that the chief traders and artisans, together with the Burgomaster, were the heads in the conspiracy.

The firemen used to be periodically rewarded for heroic conduct in extinguishing fires which they themselves had started.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Harry Orchard described attempts on the life of Governor Peabody in the Haywood trial.

Cuban liberal leaders protested against the passage of the resolution federalizing Havana.

Governor Hughes of New York vetoed the bill providing for a two cent railroad fare.

The general manager of the Sovereign Bank, at Toronto, reported a shrinkage of $2,240,000 in the value of the institution's assets, attributed to bad investments by a former manager.

Mayor Schmitz denied on the witness stand that he had ever received protection money from the French restaurants in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt at Jamestown advocated income and inheritance taxes and payment to all workmen hurt in accidents.

Harry Orchard under a severe cross-examination gave details of alleged murders done under orders of Miners' Federation heads.

The council of the progressive party in Tokio called on the government to compel the United States government to protect Japanese in America.

It was found that the $200,000 in money and securities carried by three persons arrested in Naples was the property of the Friars of Santo Domingo.

When Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, was asked on the witness stand in the "cotton leak" hearing if he did not agree to suppress certain information he replied:—"I do not remember."

The Princess Anne Hotel, at Virginia Beach, Va., was burned, with a reported loss of two lives.

As a result of Harry Thaw's trial, a bitter quarrel has appeared in the Thaw family.

Demanding money she says is due on losses in the San Francisco fire, a women has threatened the life of George Crawford, president of the West Chester Fire Insurance Company.

Proceedings were taken by a daughter of E. W. Vanderbilt, of New York, who married Mrs. Pepper, to have a commission inquire into her father's sanity.

Stuyvesant Fish, addressing Columbia graduates, said new federal laws would stop the construction of railroads.

With liabilities of $6,500,000 the firm of Milliken Brothers, structural steel manufacturers and constructors, of New York went into bankruptcy.

Cuban liberals opposed the policy of federalization of Havana.

Many persons were killed by tornadoes in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

Governor Hughes vetoed three bills increasing patronage in New York city boroughs.

President Roosevelt took part in laying the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in Washington.

Mayor Mahool, of Baltimore, asked the Appeal Tax Court to put a tax of $1,000 a year on bachelors.

More than a thousand persons were thrown into a panic in the Gotham Theatre, in Brooklyn, by a shout of "Fire!" during the performance.

Robert L. Steiner, a blind patient in a sanitarium a Corona, L. I., escaped and was found dead near the institution.

Long Island's Poosepatuck Indians celebrated their 935th annual feast in honor of the dead on their reservation.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Ayres, whose wife has been barred from the West Point Academy grounds, made an attack on other officers which it is believed will lead to a court martial.

Dr. William R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, declared the republic was under an autocracy—a government by commissions.

The young wife of the Rev. J. J. Hunt preached in a Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Church in the absence of her husband.

Cuban liberals asked Senator Zayas and General Gomez to resign as aspirants for the Presidency in the interest of party peace.

Open hearth furnaces will be substituted by the Carnegie Company for the Bessemer process of making steel rails.

One man was killed and ten injured when a large automobile crashed into a victoria in the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn N. Y.,

FOREIGN NEWS.

According to a despatch, the Dublin corporation will be asked to confer the freedom of the city on Richard Croker.

The French Cabinet has decided to suppress the wine frauds which have aroused the growers in the South.

The Irish nationalists are planning a bitter fight against the British liberal government.

Major General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, who was in attendance upon King Edward at the Olympia Horse Show, died suddenly as he stood close to the soverign during the performance.

More than a hundred American clergymen are in Paris on their return from the Sunday School Congress in Rome, says a despatch.

By buying coal fields here a Bohemian has taken the first step toward the introduction of American coal into Germany, says a despatch.

In an automobile accident near Banbury, England, Mr. Johnson, of California, was killed and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Blake, of Philadelphia, were fatally injured.

Local officials in Southern France are resigning, to emphasize the protest of the wine growers.

In England a movement has been begun to stop the display of advertisements which are spoiling the scenery in country districts.

The eighth international conference of the Red Cross Society was opened in London.

Conservatives in China have been shocked to learn that "Duke Confucius," direct descendent of the sage Confucius in the seventy-sixth generation, has joined the liberal movement in the Empire.

Wine growers at Montpellier made a demonstration against the inactivity of the government in regard to their complaints, with the result that 1,200 officials of municipalities and communes in the South of France will resign their posts.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate is receiving marked social attentions in England.

Henley stewards, may bar all foreigners from competing in the rowing regatta.

SPORTING NEWS.

Miss Marie Wagner and H. H. Mollenhauer won the metropolitan mixed doubles lawn tennis championship.

Walter Christie, on the eve of his departure to France to compete in the Grand Prix, announced a mile trial on Long Island in 29 seconds.

The Dervish arrived first at Bermuda in the ocean sail race and was followed by the yawl Hyperion and the yawl Lila, in order. The winner of the contest will not be known until later.

American manufacturers of automobiles are to agitate for a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

BOMB FOR PEACE CONFERENCE.

Japan to Put Forward Question of Conqueror to Territory

Vienna, June 13.—According to one of the representatives of a great Power who has been chosen to take part in the Hague conference matters are little likely to be as couleur de rose at the coming meeting of the peace delegates as is popularly thought. He said:

"In circles where people are apt to have information of what is going on behind the scenes it is already well known that an intensely dangerous question is to be raised and a sort of international political bomb is to be thrown into the would be court of peace which opens at the Hague a few days hence.

"And the Japanese are the aggressors. Nothing, it appears, will dissuade them in their intentions.

Would Know Conquerors' Rights.

"The Japanese envoy, Susuki, lately Under Secretary of State, is commissioned by his government to put forward with all the forcibility possible the question of the right of a conqueror to annex outright all the territory conquered, with all that is upon it. That is to say, that Japan brings up the proposition, hitherto unrecognized, to the effect that all property in a country conquered or annexed belongs to the conqueror or annexee."

ELEPHANT KILLS BOY.

Reaches From Circus Parade Into Crowd on the Sidewalk

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Provoked to anger by the torments of a half dozen small boys who kept pace with her and aimed pebbles at her flapping ears, Ruth, the seventy-five-year-old, five-ton elephant in Cole Brothers' circus parade, wound her trunk around the body of Rocco Laquino, 12 years old, as he stood in a densely packed crowd on the pavement, and dashed his life out on the paving stones.

Dropped Dead After A Fast.

Washington, June 13.—As the probable result of a fast undertaken by the members of a physical culture association, John H. Swordfiger, a printer at the Government Printing Office, dropped dead of heart disease after beginning his day's work. The members of the organization, said to number several thousand, began the fast on June 1, they agreeing to take nothing but water for thirty days.

THE EDDY TRUSTEES LOSE

Petition to Have Themselves Named as Plaintiffs Denied.

BLOW TO PETITIONERS

Frye and Others Summoned For Equity Proceedings—Execution of Document Constituted Contempt of Court—Her Competency Attacked—Fight Promises Interest.

Concord, N. H., June 12.—Judge Robert N. Chamberlain to-day denied the petition of Henry M. Baker, of Bow; Josiah E. Fernald, of Conford, and Archibald McLellan, of Boston, to be substituted as plaintiffs in the suit which the heirs-at-law and next friends of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy have begun to secure an accounting of the property and an adjudication as to Mrs. Eddy's mental condition.

Judge Chamberlain made no comment. His decision reads:

"The petition of Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan and Josiah E. Fernald for leave to intervene as plaintiffs in the equity proceedings of Eddy vs. Frye is denied."

Calvin Frye and three of the ten defendants in the suit were immediately served with summonses requiring them to give their depositions in the equity proceeding.

This decision is in favor of the next friends, who are represented by ex-Senator William E. Chandler and other prominent lawyers of New England. After their bill of equity was filed, on March 1 last, a so-called "trust deed" was recorded, in which Mrs. Eddy gave control of all her property into the hands of three trustees. This action, taken on March 6, was followed by the trustees that they should be substituted, for the next friends who had brought the suit for an accounting and an adjudication as to Mrs. Eddy's competency.

A two day's hearing in court was held at which Gen. Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, argued for the trustees that they hould be substituted, as by their acceptance of the trust they had been given the right to appear for Mrs. Eddy in all actions at law. Ex Senator Chandler, in opposing the petition, declared that the "trust deed" was executed for the purpose of avoiding the suit and that it was void because the question of Mrs. Eddy's competency already had been attacked. Mr. Chandler argued also that the hurried execution of the document while court proceedings were pending constituted contempt of court.

Edna May a Bride.

Edna May, who has so convincingly proved her claim to the title of "The Belle of Mayfair" on the stage and off by right of the might of an unimpeachable profile, was married last week in London to Oscar Lewishon, a millionaire.

Though Miss May is renouncing the footlights and retiring to family life—by way of the Registrar's

office—her trosseau is ample evidence that the vanities of the world still have their attractions. One of the items is $750 worth of shoes. Other things are in keeping.

Senator Morgan Dies Suddenly.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—United States Senator John Tyler Morgan, of Alabama, for thirty years a member of the upper House of Congress, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals and prominent as a brigadier general in the Confederate army, died at his home here Tuesday night.

Senator Morgan had been in bad health for a number of years, but had more or less regularly attended the sessions of Congress. He suffered from angina pectors, which was the cause of his death. He passed away at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock. At the deathbed were his daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Cornelia Morgan, both of this city, and his secretary, J. O. Jones.

N. Y. MARKET LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Favorable weather conditions throughout the wheat belt and lower continental markets induced small holders to sell at the opening. Temporarily support was lacking, but at the declines a good demand developed. Advices from Kansas continued to be received regarding poor prospects for the crop.

Notwithstanding the complaints of poor flour demand, the output of flour is in excess of last year. There were no changes of importance in fowls. The offerings of selected quality have not been large this week and close clearances have been effected. The recent decline in prices of spring ducks does not appear to have stimulated the demand to any appreciable extent, and the tone at the close was barely steady. Fancy squabs of large size are steady and active.

The market is still badly overstocked with eggs of poor quality and for such, prices are merely the result of negotiations after the inspection of samples.

Unexpected weakness developed on small sizes of white and colored cheese, and with accumulations on hand and dull trade, the committee reduced the price to 12cts. Large sizes have been relatively scarce this week and with excellent demand closed steady at 12¼ cts. Skims have been dragging for several days, and all grades are ¼ lower.

WHEAT
July ...97 Sept....99¼ Dec...1.00¼
CORN
July ...54⅛ Sept....53⅞ Dec....51¼
OATS.—Mixed, @ 51c.
BEEVES.—City dres'd. 8a9½c.
CALVES.—City dres'd. 10a13½c.
Country dressed per lb. 8a12c.
SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. $5.00a6.00.
HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. $6.75a6.80
Country dressed per lb. 8¾a9¾c.
HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.20.
STRAW.—Long rye, 65a70c.
LIVE POULTRY
FOWLS.—Per lb. a15.
CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a23c.
DUCKS.—Per lb. a13½c.
GEESE.—Per lb. a10.
DRESSED POULTRY
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 17a18c.
FOWLS.—Per lb. 15a18c.
SQUABS.—Per dozen $1.25a4.25.
VEGETABLES
POTATOES.—Old bbl., $1.75a2.75.
CUCUMBERS.—Basket, $1.25a2.50.
ONIONS.—White, per bbl. $2.25a2.75
LETTUCE.—Basket, .75ca$1.50.
SPINACH.—Barrel, .75ca$1.00.
BEETS.— per bbl. $1.00a1.50.
STRAWBERRIES.— 8a14c.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were uncertain and declined sharply toward the market's close.

Charles S. Mellen made a warm defence of his plan for the New Haven-Boston and Maine merger at the State House in Boston.

Stocks again scored advances and closed strong.

Figures of the bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $6,801,925, an increase in loans of $1,514,300, and a decrease of deposits of $9,053,100.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chacago	35	9	.795
New York	30	14	.682
Philadelphia	26	17	.605
Pittsburg	22	18	.550
Boston	17	26	.395
Cincinnati	17	27	.386
Brooklyn	15	29	.341
St. Louis	13	35	.271

American.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chacago	30	15	.667
Cleveland	30	16	.652
Detroit	24	17	.585
Philadelphia	24	20	.545
New York	20	21	.488
St. Louis	18	28	.391
Washington	14	27	.341
Boston	14	30	.318

PAY FOR SPANISH WAR MEN.

$80,000 at Albany Represents Share of the Government.

Albany, June 12.—Upward of $80,000 from the Treasury of the United States is in the hands of the State authorities for distribution among the 10,000 or 12,000 men who served in the volunteer regiments of this State in the Spanish American war.

New Jersey and other States asserted that during the time the State troops were in the camps of rendezvous within their own States they were serving under two contracts, one with the State at their regular enlistment rate, the other with the United States at the army rate, and were therefore entitled to what amounte to double pay. This contention finally succeeded.

The fund will average $6 or $7 per man.

Seven Canal Men Killed.

Panama, June 12.—A premature explosion of dynamite took place at Pedro Midguel, on the line of the canal, and resulted in the death of seven men and the wounding of several others.

Four men were killed a short time ago at this same spot by another premature explosion.

LATEST TURBINE TORPEDO

Novel Engine of Destruction Velocity Mile a Minute

HOW SPEED IS REGULATED

Each Torpedo Costs About Five Thousand Dollars—Can Be Discharged from Submarine — One Thousand Pieces Enter Into Its Construction.

The Scientific American gives some of the details of the torpedo's construction: First the head, containing the explosive; then the central flask, in which the compressed air for driving the torpedo is stored, and last comes the after body, which contains the turbine for operating the propellers, the immersion chamber, for regulating the depth of the torpedo in the water, and the gyroscope gear, by which the torpedo is automatically steered and kept in position during its line of flight to the ship to be attacked.

The head of the torpedo is considered a beautiful specimen of hammered sheet-metal work. It is made in halves, divided longitudinally, the edges of the joints being made with a square saw tooth form and brazed together.

The "war head," which is distinguished from the practice head, is used only in actual hostilities, is loaded with 132 pounds of guncotton, containing 25 per cent. of moisture. This guncotton is packed in disks, through the center of which is a hole containing a cartridge primer of dry guncotton for exploding the charge.

The small propeller in the extreme point of the torpedo is for preventing premature explosion, which it does by locking the firing pin.

Here is how the mechanism works: When the torpedo is fired from the ship's tube and enters the water the revolution of the propellers releases a "sleeve" which uncovers the firing pin, putting it in position to strike the detonating primer at the instant the torpedo finds its mark.

The central body or shell of the torpedo occupies a little more than one-half its total length. The mighty weapon is made of a special forged steel of an elastic limit of at least 19,000 pounds.

The active portion of the torpedo —the tail—contains in its forward end the wonderful little torpedo engine that drives the propeller. It is of the Curtis compound type and consists of a central row of fixed blades and two wheels, one eleven and one-eighth inches and the other nearly twelve inches in diameter. There are two propellers running in opposite directions.

It is almost inconceivable the compressed power or energy which is generated for the emergency when this terror of the sea is ready to be hurled against the enemy.

The turbine runs at a speed of 10,000 revolutions a minute, but is reduced by gears to a speed of 900 revolutions for the propeller. This develops 160-horse power, giving a speed for forty knots an hour, although the contract speed required by the government is only thirty-six knots.

There are holes for the water to enter on one side, and on the other are a series of coiled springs so adjusted that their pressure is exactly equal to the pressure of the water at the given depth at which the torpedo is to travel.

If the intelligent monster is to descend below that depth the water pressure, overcoming the springs, pushes the diaphragm inwardly. On the contrary, if the torpedo is above the desired depth, the springs overcome the water pressure, push the diaphragm outward and allow more water to enter, and thus sink the boat to the required depth.

By previous adjustment the torpedo can be set to run at any desired depth, say five feet below the surface, and keep that depth steadily maintained until the enemy has been struck and destroyed. It is said that the most interesting feature in the building of the new torpedoes is the improved turbine engine that drives them.

Perhaps the most novel and startling invention is a new device for increasing the speed at the very moment when it is most needed. This is obtained by the use of an alcoholic flame applied to the compressed air.

The flame is automatically lighted the moment the torpedo leaves the muzzle of the tube. The compressed air flask contains a burner and the flame is fed automatically with alcohol.

The flow is so regulated that an even temperature is maintained during the run of the torpedo to the doomed warship. It is this superheating process that gives the great superiority claimed over the Whitehead type.

More than a thousand distinct pieces of bronze, brass and steel are used in the manufacture of the delicate and wonderful adjustments of the torpedo, making it, it is said, the costliest bit of ordnance in our navy.

Each torpedo costs about $5,000, which is but a bagatelle in case a $5,000,000 battleship is blown into kindling wood and scrap iron at a moment's notice.

A Poor Showing.

The people of this country spend about five times as much for liquors as they do for books, papers and periodicals.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed *free* to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements, caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

An Emergency Bag.

A very convenient addition to the medicine closet is an emergency bag. It should be made of two strips of heavy linen or denim, about six or seven inches deep, the back piece to be made about eighteen inches long and the front twenty-seven inches. The two strips should be bound together at the ends and across the bottom, then stitched, to form several pockets. A flap should be buttoned over the top and each pocket labeled with indelible ink.

One pocket should contain rolls of bandages, another bits of old soft linen, another lint from worn-out napkins. Other pockets should be made to hold bottles of arnica, witch hazel, carbolic, Jamaica ginger, absorbent cotton, a box of healing salve, a piece of castile soap and half a dozen fingers cut from old, large kid gloves.

Ever Ready Spool Holder.

Dressmakers, tailors and others who do a great deal of sewing will be interested in the spool holder shown in the illustration. A resident of Honolulu is responsible for the invention. As a rule, dressmakers are in the habit of continu-

IN EASY REACH.

ally losing their spool of cotton. Generally the spool is placed on a near-by table, where it can be readily knocked off and lost. This simple little spool holder was designed especially to guard against such accidents. It is made of wire bent to shape, the upper edgt formed into a pin, with a co-operating hook, by which it is secured to the garment, where it can be most conveniently reached.

The spool of cotton being used is slipped over the lower rod, where it thread is used another is quickly procured without the necessity of reaching to the table for the spool or hunting it on the floor.

Becoming Jewelery.

To insure beauty jewels must be worn with regard to color. Take, for instance, highly colored gems such as rubies and sapphires.

They could not be worn with any shade of red. Soft colors should always be selected in such cases—turquoises, pearls or diamonds.

The woman with dull eyes must never wear diamond earrings, for these stones will make them duller. The pearl softens the face more than any other jewel.

Another stone which is equally becoming is the opal. A stone called tonkinoise, which is pure blue, makes a sallow skin many shades lighter.

New York's Flower Makers.

Out of every hundred makers of artificial flowers in New York City seventy-four are under 14 years old. New York City makes four-fifths of all the artificial flowers used in the United States.

CAREER OF GEN. KUROKI.

His Admirable War Work in the Japanese Service.

It was in 1884 that a Prince of Sweden, whose name history does not reveal, visited Japan as a guest of the nation. A graduate of the military schools of Europe, the visitor was reputed to be one of the leading Princes of his time in skill as a military strategist and tactician. There was detailed as his escort a quiet-spoken staff officer of the Mikado's army, a man with the taciturnity of a Grant and the face of a Sheridan. As he was completing his visit, the Prince turned to his escort and said:

"I thought I had learned all that there was to know of tactics and strategy, but you have shown me that there was much more knowledge to

GEN. ITEI KUROKI.

be obtained on military matters than can be had in the schools of Europe. Taking your schooling from us you have greatly improved on everything that we taught."

The staff officer to whom the Prince paid this high compliment was Gen. Itei Kuroki, the now celebrated warrior who commanded the First Army Corps in the war with Russia, and who rendered such conspicuous service that Field MarshalOyama refered to him as his strong right arm."

Born sixty-two years ago in Satsuma, the "Sparta of Japan," Kuroki at an early age entered the military service of the Mikado, and rose grade by grade from the lower ranks, attaining in 1894 the rank of Lieutenant General. This was the year of Japan's war with China, and in that conflict Kuroki commanded the Sixth Division of the invading army. It is related that his division had been scheduled to be the last one to be embarked for the invasion of China, and that Kuroki chafed so much over the inaction that he fretted himself into a state of illness. But immediately the troops were landed and the smoke of battle began to roll from the front, all of Kuroki's illness vanished and he joyously exclaimed: "Ah, this makes me well again."

From the very beginning of the war with Russia, Kuroki halted the world's attention by the display of his military skill. Then it was that people begun to inquire more closely about this warrior whose military genius shone resplendent. Efforts were made to trace his origin, and although the inquirers found little assistance from the silent soldier, it was finally ascertained that he was of Polish origin. A nephew of the General, who was then pursuing his studies in Europe, wrote a letter in which he said that Kuroki's father was a Polish nobleman who had fled from Russia after the revolution of 1831. This nobleman, whose name was Kourowski, first went to Paris, afterward to Turkey, later joining the Holland troops in Borneo. From Borneo he went to Japan and there married a Japanese. From the union was born Kuroki, who because of the nationality of his father, was nicknamed "The Pole."

It is said that the General is very proud of his Polish origin, and that he has always cherised the dying wish of the father that the son would some day be able to take vengeance on the Russians for their cruel treatment of unhappy Poland.

Koroki's part in the last great battle of the Russo-Japanese war, that of Mukden, was that of a fierce and vigorous attack upon the very strong position that was held by the Russian center, not with any hope of carrying it, but in order to force Koropatkin to carry out the movement which ultimately led to his destruction.

"My book should be worth its weight in gold," exclaimed the enthusiastic young author. "Hum!" remarked the unemotional publisher, "it is pretty heavy, isn't it?"

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

POSE FOR SONG PICTURES

A Work in Which Good Looks Bring Money.

FEW HOURS, LIGHT JOB

Handsome Young Men Harder to Find Than Handsome Young Women—The Calling One That Does Not Afford Permanent Employment—The Slides Catalogued.

In response to an advertisement calling for "handsome young men to pose for pictures" there appeared young men to the number of five. Of these two could not have been by any stretch of the imagination considened handsome, says the Boston Post.

What they were wanted for was to pose for pictures to be reproduced on lantern slides to be used on the stage with illustrated songs. For an illustrated song there are usually required seventeen slides. As to its words, the song is likely to consist of two verses, with a chorus repeated after each verse, thus giving the song as sung four sections.

One of the lantern slides used with the song shows a reproduction of the title page of its sheet music, and this picture is first thrown on the screen; and then as the singer sings it the pictures in illustration of the words are shown.

Most of the illustrated songs are love songs, and so of the men required for the illustration of such songs the greater number must be young. It is easy to say what would be the ideal requirements of a man who would make a completely satisfactory picture of a lover.

He must be of good stature, anyway, and then he would need to be of good figure and bearing, a fine manly, courageous young man, and withal handsome. As such a combination is tolerably hard to find in one young man, the lantern slide people have more or less difficulty in finding really suitable subjects.. In search them they advertise in the newspapers, and have recourse to theatrical agencies, where they may find actors engaged in minor parts or other young men who meet the requirements and are willing to pose.

Occasionally, from one or another of these sources, they get precisely what they want; more often, as happens in so many other pursuits, they must be satisfied to get as near to it as they can.

The young man who finds himself selected to pose for a series of pictures for an illustrated song may be taken to be photographed a little distance into the country or perhaps to the seashore, there to be posed and pictured, for many of these song pictures are shown with a nature background, and it is sought to make this true to the song. If a city background is required the subject would be posed and photographed in the city streets.

For this work of posing for illustrated song pictures the pay is $4 a day, which may not seem like very large pay, but it isn't so bad when it is considered that the hours are short and the work easy; and really it is likely to be so much velvet for those who can fill the requirements and who have the time for it.

Frequently there may be required for one series of pictures more than one day's sittings, perhaps a day and a half, or it might be two days, making the work at the price paid fairly remunerative. It cannot, however, be followed as an occupation, but only as occasional work.

The lantern slide makers keep a catalogue of all the subjects that have posed for them, and in this catalogue are jotted down not only names and addresses but such personal characteristics as might serve as a guide in the selection of subjects to be called upon to pose in the future as occasion might require, but commonly, to avoid repitition in the pictures, once in say six months would be as often as subjects would be called upon, and so posing for pictures for illustrated songs is an occasional employment only.

Women are posed for pictures for illustrated songs as well as men, and, of course, handsome women are far more numerous than handsome men; but still it is not so easy as it might seem it would be to find handsome young women exactly suited to the requirements of this work. The young women required are found among artists' models, and sometimes, as in the case of young men, through theatrical agencies.

Royal Teetotallers.

Queen Victoria of Spain does not know the taste of alcohol. Her special "tipple" is made from oranges—the fresh fruit squeezed into a glass, which is filled with aerated waters. Oranges are her favorite fruit.

For years Princess Henry of Battenberg was a teetotaller, but of late she has suffered so much from rheumatism that she has been ordered a little whiskey, which she regards as a penance. Both Princess Christian's daughters, too, are teetotallers.

All the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales are being brought up strict teetotallers and they know nothing of alcohols. Princess Patrica of Connaught and her married sister also abjure wine. Another royal teetotaller is the Duchess of Argyll and the two daughters of the Princess Royal their highnesses Alexandra and Maud, have never in their lives touched wine.

VIEWS OF REV. C. F. AKED.

An English Non-comformist of the Most Pronounced Type.

The Rev. C. F. Aked, a "fighting parson," an English Nonconformist of the most pronounced type, and a champion of the poor and downtrodden, and pastor of a "millionaire's church," of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a Trustee, expresses his views in the following remarks, says the New York Times.

"My passion has always been for liberty," and to work for those who are struggling for liberty."

Along these lines he represents an advanced school of thought, and is cinsidered one of te foremost preachers of England. He is conspicious as a reformer. He attacks municipal questions and social vices, especially intemperance. He was a leader in the Armenian movement in England and one of the founders of the Passive Resistance League, whose members, as Nonconformists, refuse to pay the tax imposed to support the teachings of the Church of England in the schools.

Mr. Aked's desire for liberty of speech in the Boer war extended even to the point of riot and bodily violence. During the Matabele and Mashona campaigns of 1893 he denounced the English policy persistently. Then came the "Black Week" of crushing defeat for the British in the Transvaal. Mr. Aked announced a lecture on the iniquity of the British rule for the following Sunday. Two hundred policemen came to his Liverpool chapel to preserve order. So great was the excitement that Mr. Aked and his wife were forced to leave the building by a side door. A mob of 1,000 people followed their carriage, tried to wreck Mr. Aked's dwelling, and shattered all the windows.

For five weeks Mr. Aked persisted in denouncing the Government. The scenes were repeated each Sunday. The police guard was increased to 300. The riots became a habit with the people. The disorders finally ceased when the clergyman agreed to leave Liverpool for one Sunday. Then the rioters were dispersed.

He is 42 years old, above medium height, and with reddish-brown hair and a blonde mustache touched with gray.

Mr. Aked is a native of Nottingham, England. While hardly more than a boy he began life as an auctioneer.

REV. C. F. AKED.

His father had been in that trade before him, but died when his son was 12 years old. After serving as a clerk in a coal office the youth became an officer for the Sheriff of Derbyshire.

The merest chance turned him to the ministry. He decided to go to New Zealand, started with his mother for London, and engaged passage on a steamship that was about to sail for the antipodes. He called on a London clergyman of his acquaintance to obtain a letter of introduction to people in New Zealand. Their conversation determined the young man to become a minister. Studies in the Midland Baptist College and University College and charges at Syston, near Leicester, and at St. Helen's, Lancashire, preceded his pastorate sixteen years at Pembroke Chapel Liverpool. At the start his congrgeations in the Liverpool church did not number over fifty people. Now the capacity of the chapel—more than a thousand people—is constantly tested.

Mr. Aked came to America, it is contended, to widen the sphere of his work and in the hope that his health would improve in the new land. He told his friends in England that the American millionaire is grossly misunderstood abroad. He did not appreciate their piety before he met them, he is quoted as saying, but when he knew them better he admired "the simplicity of their lives and their desire to do good in the world."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM KREAMER,
Administrator,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. F. Zarr, Attorney.
5-23-6t*

Professional Cards.

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All work warranted as represented
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Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

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Large and convenient sample rooms, b rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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Represents twelve of the strongest Compan in the world, among which are:

	Cash Capital.	Total Assets	S ov
Franklin of Phila	$400,000	$8,198,539	$1,
Penn'a Phila.	400,000	3,[illegible],160	
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	5,888,915	
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,765,807	
N. America, Phila.	3,000,00	9,[illegible],[illegible]	

Office Clark Bell Bldg, 2nd Floor

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907

TO PROPERLY RELINE A COAT.

Directions by Which the Veriest Novice May Do It.

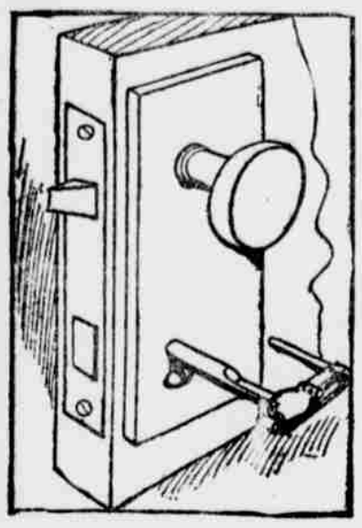
The business of relining a coat, which is so often necessary where there are children, can be simply achieved in the following manner: First remove half the old lining to use as a pattern by which to cut out the new one, leaving the other half stitched to the coat to act as guide.

The next process is to unpick the piece of lining which has been detached. Lay if flat on the new material and cut round the pattern, leaving enough for turnings. Sew up the seams, leaving the arm seam open. Lay the new lining over one side of the coat, and baste it into position, unpicking the remaining half by degrees, and basting the new in its place, says Woman's Life.

The bottom, front and neck must now be neatly hemmed, and the armholes and under-arm seams sewed up. Any material which is over should be gathered or neatly pleated into these two seams. Lastly, the linings of the sleeves must be sewed up and stitched in.

A Check on Thieves.

It is such an easy matter for thieves to open doors by means of skeleton keys that it really doesn't make any difference whether the door is locked or not. Unless a bolt or similar additional catch is used the burglar has on easy time effecting an entrance. When it is not practical to use an extra lock a key guard, like the one shown here, is needed. This guard holds the key in the lock on the inside of the door



KEY CANNOT BE FOUND.

in position and prevents the key from being turned from the outside. When there is a key on the inside of the lock it is naturally impossible to insert one from the outside. Still, it is an easy matter for even an amateur cracksman to work the key around and force it through the inside keyhole. When the key guard is attached to the inside of the door this is impossible. The key cannot be turned, and therefore, cannot be forced out of the lock and another key inserted.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Add alum to the paste used in scrap books and it will keep the moths out of them.

Rub the backs of old paintings with oil of cedar to protect them from injury by insects.

Add a pinch of soda in water in which fresh-cut flowers are put and they will keep longer.

Do not stretch table linen, but iron while damp, and press until quite dry; otherwise it will be too limp.

There is no better filling for needle and pin cushions than sheep's wool, as its oily qualities prevent the needles from rusting.

After the carpet is tacked down, if it is liberally sprinkled with salt and swept with a clean broom the colors will be brightened wonderfully.

PATIENCE and HOPE

HOPE

It is not reasonable to assume that any chronic malady—even though attended by no dangerous symptoms—can be cured at once. And any preparation said to do this may well be distrusted. But it is the experience of intelligent people all over the land for over 30 years, that a persevering use of

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

according to directions, will soon relieve and ultimately cure cases of Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Debility of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood, when no other medicine or treatment has been of any permanent benefit. Sufferers may properly be reminded that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is no speculative preparation, placed upon the market to fill the pockets of a proprietor who is ignorant of the first principles of medicine, but a prescription used with uniform success by Dr. Kennedy long before he ever dreamed of making it public.

Write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle and medical booklet. Large bottles $1.00, at all druggists.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption, before causing eruptions, sores or swellings.

To get entirely rid of it take the great blood-purifier,

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In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

SPANISH WOMEN'S PHYSIQUE.

Present Characteristics Peculiar to the Race.

There are certain interesting peculiatities which appear more especially in the Spanish women. One of these lies in the shape of the chest. Unlike the French and the northern woman, the Spanish woman's chest is found to be shorter and broadest at the base—at the level, that is, of the lower end of the brest bone—so that she requires, according to Carmandel, a differently shaped corset, while at the same time there is greater amplitude and accentuation of the hip in relation to the figure generally. These characteristics of the Spanish woman are well illustrated, it has been said, by a comparison between the statue which Falguiere modelled after Cleo de Merode and the distinctively national Spanish type represented in Goyn's Maja Desunda now in the Prado.

The typical Spanish woman (as Duchenne first pointed out in 1866) presents another puzzling but well authenticated peculiarity in the heightened curves of her spine. The Spanish woman's spine looks as if its curvature had been increased by pressure applied to the two ends. This indeed has by some been supposed to be the actual cause of the peculiarity, and Spalikowski—who has found the ensellure or saddle back, as it is termed, well marked among some of the must beautiful and vigorous of the laboring women and fisher folk near Boulogne and Dieppe—states that it only occurs in women who are accustomed to bear heavy burdens; he also remarks that it is frequently associated with small feet and hands, well modelled neck, graceful bust and lithe figure, usually in brown eyed women. This association of characters suggests that the peculiarity is not an individual acquirement but a racial trait, and there is no difficulty in believeing that the Iberian element, which is still strong in the southwest of France and recognizable in the southwest of England, may also have passed up the French coast.

Lagneau and others are distinctly of the opinion that the ensellure is a racial Iberian trait. This conclusion seems inevitable, and in any case there can be no doubt that the special grace and distinction of profile of the Spanish woman's figure is associated with the ensellure: it is this that gives the characteristic mark to her bearing and carriage, while it emphasizes much that is most characteristic in Spanish dancing.

Ten Commandments.

1. Make your household one harmonious whole, no matter how small the scale.
2. Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity.
3. Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.
4. Treat your servants wisely and kindly, and it will be impossible for them to either impose or oppose.
5. Have time for everything and be never in a hurry.
6. A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality, and freedom from looseness.
7. Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life—hospitality its flower.
8. Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.
9. Have many interests and no studies.
10. Do not forget—your home should not only be a well-conducted dormitory and boarding place, but truly a home, the center and focus of all interest, pleasure and happiness for everybody connected with it.—Harper's Bazar.

Manufacturing Paper Money.

Clergymen in Scotland have been disconcerted recently on discovering imitation money, made of silvered pasteboard and looking like shillings in the offetory on Sundays. One minister says that no one "can quarrel with the ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of these coins. They are absolutely perfect—to look at."

Beauty At a Discount?

In marrying the modern man takes longer and perhaps less material views than his forefathers. He realizes that, in the long run, character must tell—that beauty, if not backed by sense and companionship, is not only merely skin deep, but remarkably evanescent—that to marry in haste a pretty, but unimformed, schoolgirl generally spells repentance at leisure.—Hearth and Home.

CASTORIA.

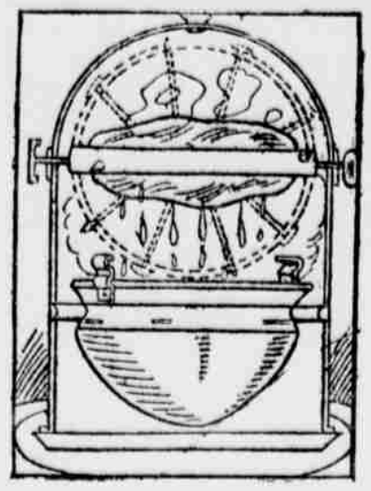
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

IMPROVED MEAT BROILER.

Steaks Barbecued by Simmering in Their Juices.

A meat broiler, containing many improved features, has been recently designed by an Ohio man. It comprises a receptacle having means for holding the meat, and a pan to catch the drippings. The frame for holding the meat is perforated, being circular in form, and is journaled close to the top of the broiler.



After the meat is placed on the frame it is held in position by pins, which pierce the meat. In order that the meat can be turned, from time to time, to expose opposite sides equally to the heat, handles are secured on the outside of the broiler. The latter is placed over the fire, the heat entering through an opening in the bottom. In the lower part of the broiler is a pan for catching drippings. Vapors, produced from this matter, which naturally becomes quite hot, arise and surround the meat, to be at once absorbed, so that the latter is practically cooked and barbecued by simmering in its own juices, which keep it moist and tender.

HOME COOKING.

Egg Timbales.

Beat four eggs slightly, mix with one cup of milk or veal stock, season with salt and pepper. Add two cups of chopped ham, put into custard cups and bake in a pan of water until firm. This is a nice way to use up bits of boiled ham.

Clam Bouillon.

Chop fine two cupfuls clams and put in a saucepan over the fire in their own liquor. Scald and skim, then add two cupfuls of boiling water, one tablespoonful chopped celery, a sprig of parsley, a bay leaf and pepper to season. Bring to a boil, skim, strain through a cheesecloth and serve in cups with whipped cream on top.

Nourishing Bean Soup.

For a nourishing bean soup soak over night after washing them, a pint of black beans in four quarts of water. In the morning put on the stove and add half a pound of fresh beef and a scant half pound of pork. Then brown two onions and a large grated carrot in a little butter and add them to the beans. Boil this soup, after seasoning with pepper and salt, for three or four hours until the beans are thoroughly cooked.

The Girl in Business.

As a rule, the women who advances most rapidly in her trade or business is the one who talks the least when on duty. This does not mean being stupid when addressed, or monosyllabic, but, simply in knowing just when to stop, how to talk intelligently on topics connected with the business and to avoid personalities, which are banal and uninteresting.

There is a little lesson right here for the mother and father whose daughters are in business. Make the home circle attractive. Open your ears to the little incidents of the day downtown. Let the home circle be a sort of safety valve through which your wage-earning children can give vent to ther pent-up feelings.

She soon must sacrifice her youth on the altar of business, unless someone at home has wisdom enough to keep her young.

It takes a brave girl not to make conversation in business. It takes a wise mother to help that girl be brave and keep her young.

Items of Interest.

It takes 6,500,000 acres to grow the world's tobacco.

Florida has passed a law prohibiting diving for sponges, as the beds are injured thereby.

There has been a marked falling off in the Sunday school attendance in New York City in the last five years.

Australia, although in area 26 times as large as the whole of the British Indies, has a population smaller than that of London.

Divorces in This Country.

According to figures complied by the Census Bureau at Washington a divorce suit is filed every two minutes during working hours of court officials, and a divorce is granted every three minutes in the United States. This has been the average for the last 20 years, and census officials say the number is increasing at an alarming rate.

SIMPLICITY PIE CUTTER.

One Stroke Divides Pie Into Six Equal Pieces.

A California man thinks that the common method of dissecting pies by the aid of the ordinary knife is too slow and also too inaccurate for these days of hustle and bustle. He came to the conclusion that a specially-designed pie-cutter was necessary for the purpose, and consequently, concluded to devise one, the result of his work being shown in the illustration. This pie-cutter comprises a base adapted to support a pie of the common size and shape. Hinged to the back of the box is the cutter proper, consisting of a lever and the knife blade. The latte rare suspended from the lever directly over the place designated for the pie, and are arranged to divide the pie into six or more pieces

SIX PIECES AT ONE CUT.

at one operation of the lever. Families containing many children would find his novel pie-cutter invaluable. As the pie would be divided into pieces of exactly equal size, there would be no possibility of showing partiality, and petty quarrels over who was to get the biggest piece would be eliminated.

FASHIONS MANDATE.

Navy blue is more in favor than it was at the beginning of the season, especially mixed with crude green and mandarin.

Pompadour silks make charming evening gowns under transparent overskirts of point desprit, net or spangled tulle.

Some of the new hatpins can truly be regarded as jewelry. One if the novelties was a large head of tortoise shell, set with rubies and diamonds. Still another was incrusted with turquoises and diamonds.

Underskirts are growing more and more elaborate, and broad ribbon plays an important part in them. Many are of peau de suede, with deep silk flounces, while white batiste petticoates are much trimmed with insertions of lace and minutely pleated batiste and mousseline de soie.

Salad For the Party.

Chicken salad is the most dependable relish to serve at the wedding feast, or party. It never holds the possibilities of ptomaine poisoning as fish may and it does not wilt as a green salad would, if the reception runs for some length. Here is an old family recipe: This quantity should make very nearly two quarts of salad, sufficient for twenty people, if served with sandwiches and ices. Select two plump fowl, not too old, simmer in boiling water until tender. Do not cut them up before cooking, and do not cook in cold water, as this draws out the juice. When tender, remove from the liquor, cool and cut into dice. Add one pint of celery cut in dice, mixed lightly, sprinkled with a little salt. If you do not like oil use this dressing: Beat the yolks of seven eggs, add seven pinches of mustard, seven teaspoons of sugar; place in a porcelain stew pan, add slowly seven tablespoons of boiling vinegar. Cook slowly until thick; mix with the chicken, add one cup of good sweet cream, whipped light, and salt and pepper to taste. If you like oil try this mayonnaise dressing: Into the well-beaten yolk of one egg add drop by drop one pint of olive oil. Boil two eggs hard; rub into the yolks a dash of cayenne pepper, one half spoonful salt. Add this to the yolks and oil. Now add finely chopped whites of the eggs and juice of half a lemon; mix well, then add the well-beaten white of the uncooked egg, and the dressing is ready for use.

Some Things Seldom Seen.

A singer who never complains of a cold when asked to sing.

A child who would not rather eat between meals than at meals.

A married man who does not think all the girls envy his wife the prize she has captured.

A woman who, when caught in her second-best dress, will make no apology for her dreadful appearance.

A person, age or sex immaterial, who does not experience a flush of pride upon being thought what he is not and may never hope to be.

A married woman who never said, "No wonder the girls don't get married nowadays."

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